DAILY REPORT

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CEMA DELEGATES ISSUE STATEMENT ON COOPERATION

AU3011000Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0904 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

["Statement of the Chief Delegates of the CMEA Member Countries, on the Adoption of the Long-Term Special Collaboration Programmes, by the 32d Meeting of the CMEA Session"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1978--Mentioning that the 32d meeting adopted the long-term special collaboration programmes in energy, fuels and raw materials, agriculture and food industry as well as in machine building, programmes worked out according to the decisions of the communist and workers' parties of the C.M.E.A. member countries, and which define the agreed strategy of collaboration of the C.M.E.A. member countries for a long-period in the respective domains, the declaration underscores that the main purpose of the actions included in the long-term special collaboration programmes is to ensure the substantiated economic requirement of the C.M.E.A. member countries in point of energy, fuels and raw materials, food, means of production, and high-standard technologies. It is also highlighted that the working out and materialisation of these programmes is a new step in the development of the multilateral collaboration of the CMEA member countries and provides new possibilities to using to a larger extent the advantage of socialism.

In connection with the adoption of the special collaboration programmes, the relevant bodies in the countries will take the necessary measures for the materialisation of the planned actions in keeping with their concrete interests. To this purpose, they will focus their efforts in order to prepare the draft multilateral and bilateral conventions in concrete matters of major economic importance for the respective countries.

The declaration shows that the governments of the CMEA member countries see to it that, when working out the long-term bilateral programmes for specialization and in cooperation production over the 1981-1990 period, the relevant bodies take into account the actions of multilateral collaboration included in the adopted special programmes.

The CMEA member countries, while carrying out the long-term special collaboration programmes, will strengthen their economic positions internationally, will expand economic relations with the other socialist countries, with the developing countries, with all the world countries, regardless of social system. The CMEA member countries reassert their will to take an active part in the international division of labour according to the unabated course of their peaceful foreign policy, in the spirit of the principles and commitments laid down in the final act of the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation, to set up new equitable and mutually advantageous international economic relations.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI OUTLINES CEMA SESSION RESULTS

LD3016422 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 29, (MTI)--The Hungarian delegation which attended the 32nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Bucharest under the leadership of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, returned to Budapest on Thursday.

Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative to the CMEA and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave the following statement about the work of the session:

"The just concluded 32nd session of the CMEA was another important stage in the multi-sided cooperation among our countries.

"The session established with satisfaction that CMEA organs carried out significant work during 1977 and what is more important, their activities were primarily focussed on the basic tasks of cooperation among our states. The implementation of the measures is progressing well which are contained in the 1976-80 coordinated plan for integrational steps approved at the 1976 session. The member-countries have fulfilled their commitments on joint investment projects according to schedule. Consequently, the Orenburg "alliance" gas-pipeline and the 750-kilovolt power transmission line between Vinnitsa and Albertirsa will be commissioned in the current year itself.

"The session approved long-term cooperation target programmes valid till 1990--that is, covering two five-year plan terms--regarding fuel, energetics and raw materials as well as agricultural and food industry. Besides, it approved a machine engineering target-programme which will be mainly aimed at creating an adequate machinery background for the sectors mentioned above. This is a highly significant resolution. The target-programmes adopted now refer to cooperation tasks in the key spheres of economic development. They stipulate the solution of strategic problems in the first place.

"For instance, in case of the fuel-energetics and raw material target-programme, two significant points emerged: the expansion of energy resources--including the import possibilities available in the member-states--and a more efficient utilization of energy-carriers. The target-programme attaches great weight to geological cooperation and to promoting economical and rational utilization. It will help the solution of the tasks by measures aimed at developing machine industrial background. The programme concentrates on meeting electricity power requirements and mainly on developing nuclear energy cooperation. For the realization of the latter, the programme has earmarked the organization of cooperation in the production of machines for atomic energy as a basic objective.

"I am convinced that the realization of the measures included in the target-programme is possible only if they are inducted into the processes of plan coordination and national planning.

"With world political bearings, a highly significant event of the current session was the entry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam into the council as a member. The deliberations were attended by observers from the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. The session was also attended by socialist Ethiopia's representative for the first time. All these brightly illustrate that the prestige of the friendly community of the CMEA is unceasingly rising in the world and it holds great attraction especially for countries which have set off on the path of socialist development," said Jozsef Marjai.

CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

AU3020llY Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1978--N.V. Fadeyev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, had on June 30 in Bucharest a meeting with representatives of the leading press, the Romanian news agency AGERPRES, the radio television, as also with foreign correspondents.

The CMEA secretary made a statement within the press conference, on the issue on the agenda of the 32nd meeting of the CMEA session held in Bucharest, the debates conducted on the issues, and the documents elaborated there, that were released.

In this connection, N.V. Fadeyev then answered journalists' questions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN SPECIAL SESSION

TANJUG Notes Reaction

ID011432Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 1 Jul 78 ID

[Text] United Nations, July 1, TANJUG--Having adopted its final document the U.N. special disarmament session continued its plenary late into the night as delegates set forth their respective country's official evaluation of this first U.N. disarmament session. Their statements ranged from high satisfaction to barely disguised dissatisfaction. Nonetheless, the general note was that anything but a consensus, which means compromise, would have amounted to failure.

The non-aligned and wide circle of other countries which found no difficulty in getting together on a program for initiating disarmament were notably critical last night. Renunciation of their proposals was sought at virtually every point when they wanted to focus the draft document on real measures of military disengagement and disarmament. Still, none in taking the floor last night, left out a statement in support of accord as the right final outcome.

The delegate of Sri Lanka set forth the general non-aligned view, and showed that the non-aligned countries had constantly to force concessions from the "other side" to preserve the consensus. They, however, had to give up or significantly modify many of their most valuable proposals and initiatives in regard to the program for action. Some of these renunciations came very hard for them. Especially when it involved some of the cardinal areas of non-aligned policy, as in the case of concrete proposals of a non-bloc nature. In publicly interpreting the positions and views of the non-aligned on the final document, they in effect said that flexibility in the name of consensus does not mean abandoning the main postulates the non-aligned countries have opted for.

Yugoslav Ambassador Jaksa Petric assessed the work of the session and its document as "fundamental progress towards opening a new phase in disarmament with direct participation by the entire international community." He was critical of the attitude of the biggest military powers because as he said, "they did not give evidence of sufficient readiness to adopt a concrete and meaningful action program", that is they did not offer clear guarantees to non-nuclear countries that nuclear weapons will not be used against them. Petric was strongly critical of those who are undermining endeavours to create "zones of peace" of the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean region.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim spoke in appreciation of the special session and its comprehensive treatment of disarmament in all its aspects. His evaluation is that the world assembly can be proud of what it has achieved.

The Austrian official commentary is that most important is to "take the special session as a turning point and to undertake accordingly the fulfillment of its goals, since time is against us".

Finland maintains, as do many other countries, that "the greatest achievement" is the new international mechanism for disarmament created at this session.

France's intensified activity did not go unnoticed. Some of its proposals could not "pass" since other big powers did not view them with approval. Such for example, was the fate of the proposal for a U.N. agency to supervise disarmament measures by artificial satellites and the proposal for the creation of a development fund to be financed from the resources released by disarmament.

India's voice at the General Assembly made clear that India had sacrificed a great deal in terms of its aspirations in order to safeguard consensus. India is dissatisfied with the big [powers] having denied support to the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. In the opinion of India, the document of the session falls short of expectations and the efforts made for major step in disarmament. India described the new international mechanism for disarmament debate and negotiations as fortunate.

The representative of Albania was alone in officially dissociating himself from the consensus. Algeria firmly supported the consensus. Romania holds it "especially important" that the resolve of all countries to participate in questions concerning disarmament was powerfully demonstrated.

Bulgaria, speaking on behalf of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, set out that "good will and mutual concessions" had prevailed at the session.

Liberia simply noted that just getting together was already a success. Ghana called the session historic because the long sought for goal of the non-aligned to turn the world's attention on its greatest danger was achieved.

The United States considers all the delegations can be "proud" of the achieved at the special session. A process has been initiated, said the U.S. delegate and voiced the hope that another special disarmament session will be held in three years. He commended the non-aligned countries, on addressing the plenary, for their efforts at the session.

Many of the speakers last night had special words of commendation for the president of the U.N. special session the Yugoslav diplomat Lazar Mojsov. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said the successes of the session cannot be separated from the activity of Mojsov as its president and as a negotiator. Waldheim said he was voicing the feelings and views of the United Nations membership in paying tribute to Mojsov.

Bulgarian Delegate Addresses Session

AU011928Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 1 July (BTA)--The Bulgarian permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Aleksandur Yankov, spoke at the last plenary meeting of the special UN session on disarmament. On behalf of the socialist countries he expressed satisfaction with the successful conclusion of the session which had become possible thanks to the good will and desire shown to attain mutually acceptable decisions on the disputed issues of disarmament.

"The work of the session and the results obtained are the most convincing evidence of the general concern before the danger of catastrophic military confrontation as well as of the strong desire to consolidate peace and security in the world. Disarmament and in the first place disarmament in the nuclear sphere becomes the most pressing and urgent task. In the final document stress is correctly laid on the need to supplement political detente with detente in the military field."

At this session again, the Bulgarian representative emphasized, the USSR and the other socialist countries came out with a constructive and all-embracing programme of practical measures (?and proposed) a number of urgent measures directed to the cessation of the arms race and to the opening of the road towards achieving the ultimate goal--general and complete disarmament.

We can note with satisfaction, the speaker declared, that the majority of these measures found their confirmation in the final document.

In conclusion, the permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations underlined the need to switch over from wishes and recommendations to the implementation of practical measures in which a major role could be played by the speedy convening of the world conference on disarmament.

Romanian Delegate Speaks

AU012039Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU

[Text] New York, AGERPRES, 1/7/1978--Making an address within the final debates of the UN special session, Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Ion Datcu, expressed his appreciation of the results recorded by the session, following the intense efforts deployed by all participating states. He emphasized also the limits and omissions in the final document, especially as regards the adoption of concrete disarmament measures, on nuclear disarmament first of all. He reaffirmed Romania's firm conviction that the adoption of such firm and committing measures is one of the imperatives and prerogatives of the United nations and a central target of new structure of negotiations established within the special session.

Romania, he went on, has given utmost attention to this session, tabled a programme of concrete measures on checking the arms race, improving the international climate and heightening trust, measures meant to lead to a substantial reduction of arming, so as to attain the final goal--general, and first of all nuclear, disarmament.

These proposals, he said, which are inspired by the constant concerns of the Romanian people, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, will have to be in the future too, alongside the proposals advanced by a large number of other states, an important stock of ideas and initiatives for the approach and unfolding of negotiations on disarmament, along the new stage opened by the current session.

To this end, the Romanian chief delegate said, the decisions endorsed are only the beginning of a new approach to the disarmament issues within which all world states having greater conscience and clearer perspective will have to energetically and resolutely work, with joint effots, so as to put an end to the serious dangers spelt by the arms race at the peace and security of all peoples on our planet. In this spirit, Romania attaches outstanding attention to the resolution adopted by the session through the final document, regarding the importance of the active participation of all states in the disarmament debates and the need for a more thorough analysis of the proposals and initiatives advanced at the disarmament special session.

GDR Delegate Comments

LD011017Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Interview granted to East Berlin Radio's Horst Kaeubler by Dr Harald Rose, member of the GDR delegation to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, date and place not specified--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Harald Rose, what would you describe as the outstanding results of the 6 weeks of dis assions?

[Answer] The most important result of this special meeting is without doubt the fact that after difficult negotiations, there was a consensus on the adoption of a final document. Attention must be paid to the fact that the agreement of every delegation present was necessary for every individual formulation. Added to this is the fact that the antidisarmament lines openly declared in the Washington decisions of the NATO summit also became clearly noticeable during the work of this final document. In many cases, it prevented more definite declarations. These circumstances account for the fact that not all the proposals for effective disarmament measures are reflected in the document with the necessary clarity. It was possible--and I would like to emphasise this--to incorporate certain aims, principles and tasks which give direction and fresh impetus for further successful negotiations in the further struggle for ending the arms race and disarmament. I would like to recall in particular the demand for the complete end to nuclear weapons tests, for a successful continuation of the SALT talks, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other mass annihilation weapons, and also the prevention of their further development. This also corresponds to many states' demand for a ban on the neutron weapon.

[Question] It was emphatically underlined to the UN world forum that disarmament has become the cardinal problem of the present day. In your opinion, what must be done to make progress in the field of disarmament?

[Answer] The special meeting was an important event in the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament, but of course this struggle (?will go on with) greater world public attention--this meeting contributed to this--and greater commitment by far-reaching international forces. It is now a matter of fully utilizing the framework now marked out for concrete disarmament measures. I would like to say in conclusion that the GDR, at the side of the USSR and the other brother states, has made an active contribution at this meeting in accordance with the foreign political aims decided on by the 9th party congress, in order to achieve ongoing results. In the further fight to end the arms race and (?for) disarmament, the GDR will be in the front line along with the USSR and the other socialist states.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES VIENNA MBFR TALKS

LD292040Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--The 175th plenary session of delegations from the 19 states taking part in the talks on mutual armed forces and arms reductions in central Europe was held today. The head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, stresses that the 8 June proposal of four socialist states--the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR--form a good foundation for agreement, since it proposes a solution based on mutually agreed principles. In particular, it takes into account the need to reduce considerably the concentration of troops in central Europe to equal levels.

ZERI I POPULLIT DISCUSSES TASKS IN DRAFTING 1979 PLAN

AU011722Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 24 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Let Us Draft a Plan Strongly Based on Self-Reliance"]

[Excerpts] The party teaches us that to draft a well-studied plan on sound scientific bases is of decisive importance in successfully building socialism in accordance with the principle of self-reliance.

At the Seventh AWP Congress and in various important party documents, particularly [those concerning] the second, third and fourth AWP Central Committee plenums, as well as in various speeches by Comrade Enver Hoxha, very important tasks are set out for the party organs and organizations and for the state and economic organs concerning the country's socioeconomic development. The incorporation of these party guidelines and instructions in 1979 represents an important task for all party, state and economic organs now that the work is in progress to draft next year's plan.

This requires primarily that the party's propaganda, in all its varied forms, should concentrate on a correct and profound understanding by all collectives, as well as by every worker and cooperativist, of the current situation, when encirclement and blockade are becoming even more savage and when the severe economic and financial crisis of the imperialist and revisionist world, which is constantly deepening, exerts its pressure on our country. Under these conditions it is more essential than ever for us to rely even more powerfully on our own efforts with regard to our socioeconomic development.

In consistently implementing this principle in working out the 1979 draft plan, it is the task of the party grassroots organs and organizations to stipulate the maximum possible utilization of all possibilities and reserves to insure the highest possible rate of production growth, construction and service, and to improve the economic, technological and financial indexes.

The planning practice to date shows that an inclination is still observed, in the work of enterprises, cooperatives, districts and departments, to be open-handed in planning expenditure and funds. Such attitudes and practices must be condemned as anti-state and harmful [phenomena] which check our progress. The issue is to increase output without increasing manpower, or with the smallest possible increase of manpower; to insure that the increase in production results mainly from increased productivity; to raise production while at the same time reducing expenditure norms for raw and other materials, fuels, electricity and so forth; and to move ahead with well-studied and stringently-planned norms of expenditure in the sociocultural and other sectors.

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS DEPART--The delegation of revolutionary women of Germany, a group of Albanian women residents of the United States led by Vangjelija Theodhos, and a group of Albanian women residents of France led by (Meltomeni Mehiri), who had come to Albania at the invitation of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union to attend the union's eighth congress, left Albania today. They were seen off by Bukurije Skenderi and Haxhire Brahja, members of the Presidium of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU]

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Tirana, July 1, (ATA)--The newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania Metin O. Karaca arrived in this country, yesterday. The ambassador was welcomed at the airport by the vice chief of the protocol branch at the Foreign Affairs Ministry Jovan Antoni. He was also welcomed by heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the PSR of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0908 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS--Dhimiter Lamani, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, presented his credentials to Queen Juliana on 27 June. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU]

GUINEAN ENVOY ARRIVES--Tirana, June 30 (ATA)--Yesterday, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Kefalla Cisse, arrived in Albania. The ambassador was welcomed at the airport by the deputy chief of the branch of the protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. He was also welcomed by heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1016 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD]

SPANISH YOUTH DELEGATION--A delegation of the Communist Youth of Spain (Marxist-Leninist), led by (Pablo Frika and Miguel Holdon), members of the organization's Secretariat, arrived today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. The delegation was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Muharrem Xhafa, secretary of the UWYA Central Committee, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1830 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU]

WRITERS RETURN FROM ALGERIA--The delegation of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists led by writer Agim Cerga, which visited Algeria in accordance with the cultural agreement between Albania and Algeria, returned home today. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU]

KOSOVO SCIENTISTS' DEPARTURE--A group of scientists from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo left Tirana. They attended the activities devoted to the centenary of the Prizren League at the invitation of the Albanian Academy of Sciences. The group was seen off by Prof Stefanaq Pollo and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1800 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO MOZAMBIQUE--On 27 June Bejnik Keja, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the People's Republic of Mozambique, presented his credentials to President Samora Moises Machel. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chisano. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 78 AU]

CARCANI'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--A meeting was organized at Kute village, Vlore District, on 25 June to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Kurvelesh Province from the occupiers and traitors. Attending the meeting were former partisans, relatives of martyrs, cooperativists and leading party-state organs from Vlore, Tepelene, Gjirokaster and Sarande Districts. Also present was Adil Carcani, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Vlore District Party Committee, presided over the meeting. Adil Carcani then greeted the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and Enver Hoxha personally. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU]

HAILSTORM DAMAGE TO CROPS EVALUATED

Leaders Visit Damaged Areas

AU011347 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 30 June 1978 carries various reports on efforts to make up for the losses caused to the harvest and to agriculture by recent hailstorms and other natural disasters. The radio reports on various leaders visiting the country and being briefed on the damages suffered in respective areas.

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, is visiting Burgas Okrug. He is reported to visit various agro-industrial complexes where "he was briefed on the state of the harvest after the damages suffered as a result of the natural disaster of 28 June 1978." The okrug has worked out and adopted a compensation program. "Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed that in the struggle to implement the compensation program all efforts must be mobilized and all workers' collectives must be mobilized as well."

Ivan Prumov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, is reported to visit certain farms in the area around the Chirpan and Stara Zagora agro-industrial complexes "which were gravely damaged by the hailstorm." He was briefed on compensation measures adopted in the okrug. "Saturdays and Sundays in Stara Zagora Okrug have been declared days of relief work in agriculture. Thousands of employees from offices and industrial enterprises will come to the fields in order to assist agricultural toilers."

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a meeting of the first secretaries from the Veliko and Turnovo Okrug party committees and chairmen of the agro-industrial complexes, and discussed how to make up for the damages caused by natural disasters. "Comrade Petur Dyulgerov drew attention to the necessity of full mobilization of the people's efforts and technical equipment for the timely harvest of autumn crops, for the implementation of large-scale plant protection measures, and for freeing the arable land in order to insure a timely sowing of second crops."

In Plovdiv Okrug the Bureau of the okrug party committee held an unscheduled session at which a special compensation program for the losses suffered as a result of natural disasters was adopted. Additional production worth 25 million leva is envisaged to be produced by the agricultural enterprises.

Council of Ministers Discusses Relief

AU302114Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Today an extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers was held. In accordance with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instructions, the session adopted a decision to mobilize all efforts in order to make up for the great damages suffered by the national economy due to the natural disasters.

It is envisaged to clean up as soon as possible the 6.6 million decares damaged by the hailstorms and to sow second crops. The provision of the necessary quantities of seeds, sowing material, chemical fertilizers and insecticides is being insured. Strict measures are outlined for the harvest without losses and for the full processing and use of the harvest. The prompt and priority implementation of all obligations toward the agricultural sector and the food industry is a particularly important task for the ministries and other departments.

Concrete measures are being adopted for the output of additional national income in the other branches of production so as to make up for the losses in the agricultural sector. Administrative expenditures are being reduced for this year.

It has been decided to declare one Saturday in July and August as the working day for all branches of the national economy; obliging those who are not engaged in the material production sector to assist agricultural workers. It has been decided to create an operational staff attached to the Council of Ministers, under the leadership of Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry, to deal with the harvest and with overcoming the damages caused to the agricultural sector.

The Council of Ministers expressed its confidence that the agricultural toilers, with the assistance of employees, soldiers, students, able-bodied pensioners and other citizens, will do everything within their power to overcome the damages in order to fulfill the plan and to avoid a disturbance in the state balances so that the socioeconomic development of the country may proceed in accordance with the decisions of the 11th congress at the national party conference.

FATHERLAND FRONT, TU COUNCIL HOLD JOINT SESSION

AU3021102Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Today the Fatherland Front National Council, chaired by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, held a session together with the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions at which joint work of the two organizations was discussed.

It was assessed that during the last (?2) years, in implementing the jointly adopted decision of 1972, successes have been achieved in cooperation between the district Fatherland Front and trade union organizations in the enterprises. Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Misho Mishev delivered extensive statements. They stressed that in the future joint work of the two organizations effective forms must be adopted which will even more efficiently implement the decisions of the 11th party congress and the national party conference. This meeting is being held at a time when, as a result of natural disasters, the harvest has been damaged. It was decided that both organizations must promptly and effectively assist agriculture in making up for the losses suffered.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS CONTINUE VISIT IN VARNA

AU3011462Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] "The visit of the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria continued in Varna today where the traditional meeting with Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, is expected to take place.

"This morning the guests, accompanied by Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev and Todor Stoychev, were acquainted with the development of the summer resorts along the Black Sea coast in Varna." The guests also visited some of the summer resorts in Varna Okrug.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT 6-7 JUL

AU0119092Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia- 1 July (BTA)--The prime minister of the Republic of Greece, Konstandinos Karamanlis, is to pay a working and business visit to Bulgaria on July 6 and 7 at the invitation of the president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

PEKO TAKOV RECEIVED BY ANGOLAN PRIME MINISTER

AU301828Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Luanda, 27 June (BTA report)--Lopo do Nascimento, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) Central Committee Politburo member, prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola and the country's acting president, has received Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On behalf of President Agostinho Neto, the MPLA Central Committee, the Labor Party, and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, he kindly expressed to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the government, the BCP and to all friendly Bulgarian people gratitude for the friendly assistance and support for the just cause of the Angolan people. He also expressed satisfaction with the constant expansion of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries as well as with the substantial contribution of the Bulgarian specialists and the Georgi Dimitrov youth brigade to restoring and developing the Angolan economy.

The two sides highly appraised the work and results of the second session of the Bulgarian-Angolan joint intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. They also noted that there were wide possibilities for further developing the mutual cooperation in agriculture, industry, sea fishing and in training qualified national cadres.

During the friendly and cordial talks, Peko Takov expressed deep gratitude for the particularly cordial welcome, a truly fraternal one, accorded to the Bulgarian delegation in Angola.

SYMPOSIUM ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH GREECE ENDS

AU301715Y Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 30 (BTA)--The two-day symposium on "opportunities for the further development of trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and Greece" which ended here today is a new contribution to the promotion of Bulgaro-Greek cooperation.

The symposium was arranged by the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry with the assistance of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, representatives of other Greek chambers of commerce and of different Greek associations and unions of exporters and industrialists also took part in it. The Bulgarian experts and the circles concerned were made familiar with the development of Greek industry and its planning, with its participation in national production and overall exports, with the potential of the metallurgical and mechanical engineering, food canning and pharmaceutical industries, with the prospects of many branches of the light industry and with shipping and shipbuilding.

The symposium gave a good chance to the Bulgarian side to become acquainted with the production, export and market features of Greece. A new positive element has of late been present in the structure of Bulgaro-Greek trade: a rapid rise in the number and percentage of the products for specialization and cooperation. Bulgarian soil cultivating and tobacco machines are being assembled in Greece. Specialization has been achieved also in some productions between the "Kremikovtsi" metallurgical work and the "Hellenic Steel" plant. Bulgaria supplies whole plant for the leather processing enterprise under construction in Komotine.

Long-term projects exist for the setting up of joint enterprises and for industrial cooperation in the manufacture of electric trucks and light fittings. There are good possibilities for cooperation in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, in the electrical engineering, food and light industries, in ore mining and farming.

All this gives grounds to believe that a process of consolidation of the forms of industrial cooperation is in progress, which is in tune with the trends of development of economic relations between the East and the West.

BRIEFS

CHURCH COUNCIL TO MEET--Sofia, June 30 (BTA)--From June 29 through July 5 Sofia will host for the first time the consecutive session of the committee on society, development and peace of the World Council of Churches (WCC). Representatives of more than 30 states from Europe, Asia, America and Africa will discuss a report on the work of the commission, will approve a plan on its future work and will tackle topical issues pertaining to the contribution of the churches for the build-up of a just, durable and peaceful world. One of the two basic reports to be discussed at the session--"Problems of Development and the Role of Churches in the Socialist Countries", will be read by the Bulgarian representative. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU]

MINERALIMPEX MARBLE EXPORTS--Sofia, June 29 (BTA)--The Mineralimpex foreign trade organization concluded a contract for export of marble to the tune of over half a million dollars with Saudi Arabia. Some 80 percent of the 1978 output of marble blocks and slates is earmarked for the new clients of the organization--Sweden, Canada, Yemen, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast. The traditional customers of Bulgarian marble are the countries of the Middle East, Iran, Kuwait and Libya. It is expected that this year the export of marble slates will rise three-fold over 1977. The greatest is the demand for white and colour marble from the vicinity of Topolovgrad and Malko Turnovo. Among the exported articles are to be included tables, ashtrays, etc. made of marble. Mineralimpex will raisethe kaolin exports to Greece, Italy, Hungary, Romania, Poland and Yugoslavia, and also of betonit for the purposes of the foundry industry, of Quartz sand, etc. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU]

LILOV AWARDS ARTIST--Bulgarian painter Prof Nayden Petkov celebrated his 60th birthday in Dzhurovo village, Sofia Okrug. A letter from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, was read by Nikola Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug Party Committee, in which Todor Zhivkov greets the painter as a master of socialist realism. Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, presented the painter with the "People's Republic of Bulgaria" Order, first class. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU]

SUPREME COURT PLENUM--A plenum of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is being held in Sofia. A draft decision on the court's practice in determining the crimes against socialist ownership and the socialist national economy is being discussed. Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, is also attending the plenum. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU]

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER RECEIVED--Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry, has received Yuriy Bistrov, Soviet deputy minister of fish industry. Problems connected with Bulgaria's fishing economy, the Soviet frontrank experience and other topics were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU]

MINISTER TO ESTABLISH JOINT COMMISSION WITH IRAQ

LD011249Y Prague CTK in English 1150 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 1, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler left for Baghdad today for talks on the establishment of a joint permanent commission for economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation.

Minister Ler is to be cochairman of the Czechoslovak section of the commission.

The aim of the commission is to further promote cooperation between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Mexican Envoy

LD301810Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] On Friday, in Prague, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Mexican Ambassador Joaquin Bernal Garcia Pimentel, who is starting his tour of duty.

The two representatives discussed questions on mutual Czechoslovak-Mexican relations and possibilities for their further development.

Signs Agreement With Hungary

LD010556Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Miklos Barity, the Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, exchanged ratification documents in the Cernin Palace in Prague today for the treaty on construction and operation of a system of hydro projects in the area of Gabcikovo and Nagymaros. The construction of this system of hydro projects will bring to a close the years-long effort to utilize such a powerful source as the Danube. Besides contributing to the energy systems of both countries, the project will also solve a number of other problems, such as securing navigation along this important river, within the joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian sector and facilitating a comprehensive development of the areas adjoining the Danube in both states.

CSSR, CYPRUS SIGN LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT

LD302013Y Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, June 30, CETEKA--A new Czechoslovak-Cypriot long-term trade and payments agreement till 1983 was signed here today by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec and Cypriot Minister of Trade and Industry, Andreas Papayeoryiou.

On this occasion both representatives expressed the interest of their governments to further develop bilateral economic cooperation.

RADIO COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD3020547 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, June 30, CETEKA--A working protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak and the Finnish radio in the 1978-1980 period was signed here yesterday by central director of the Czechoslovak radio Jan Risko.

Under the protocol, the two institutions will exchange programs on the occasion of the two countries' national days. Special attention will be paid to cooperation in the preparation of programs devoted to relations between the two countries in the sphere of economy, science, culture and sport.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL OUTLINES ILO PROBLEMS

AU3018367 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Article by Viliam Kozik, secretary of CSSR's Revolutionary Trade Union Movement: "The 64th ILO Conference in Geneva Ended; ILO--What Next"]

[Excerpt] The 64th ILO session, which was held in Geneva on 6-8 June 1978, was also attended--within the framework of a Czechoslovak delegation--by a delegation of the Central Trade Union Council. The atmosphere of the conference can be assessed on the whole as positive. The expectations of reactionary circles that the U.S. withdrawal from ILO will weaken it considerably have not been fulfilled. The balance sheet of last year revealed that certain positive results have been achieved, particularly in further development of understanding and cooperation within the organization's framework. This, however, does not mean that there is nothing to improve in the ILO's activity or that it is free of problems. It should and must correspond to the demands and interests of the international workers movement. The deliberations of the 64th conference confirmed that ILO still has a long way to go in this respect.

Further, trends had emerged at this session to persist in anachronistic practices, forms and methods of work, particularly in the activity of the control mechanism connected with the observance of ILO-adopted and ratified treaties and recommendations. At the same time, the following paradox still survives: many advanced capitalist states still have not ratified a number of important conventions, which insure the rights and social conditions of the working people; yet they are the ones who claim the right to criticize--from their bourgeois positions--countries which ratified them and which implement them in practice.

BENO SPEAKS AT PRAGUE HIGHER POLITICAL SCHOOL

LD3017467 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A graduation ceremony was held in the Prague higher political school of the CPCZ Central Committee today.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid tribute at the ceremony to the endeavor which the graduates devoted to their exacting studies and stressed that party work and the construction of a developed socialist society require untiring and enthusiastic people, who have not only mastered theory but are able to creatively implement it in fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Beno also dealt with tasks facing the graduates in the current stage of the world class struggle, at a time of a sharpening ideological struggle. He pointed out the need for higher demands of quality, effectiveness and aggressiveness of ideological work and the need for raising standards of organizational and political-educational work.

WELL-INTENTIONED PRODUCTION LIES CRITICIZED

AU262130 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 23 June on page 3 in the column: "Where Is the Truth" carries a 1,200-word article by Jaroslav Michalek, headlined "We Do Not Need 'Mobilizing' Results." The article elaborates on a letter written by reader Kamil Popilek from West Bohemia dealing with a construction enterprise that proudly announced the fulfillment of their plan without actually completing their project. The reader complains: "It is not correct when such actions are tolerated and given the green light, which obviously is the case, when one considers that the responsible persons are praised instead of being criticized." After reviewing the letter, the author of the article explains that the reason he deals with this letter is that "this is not a rare phenomenon," and mentions two cases when functionaries of district agricultural administrations announced the completion of the harvest and other field work in their districts although a large portion of the work remained uncompleted. When confronted with this discrepancy, the functionaries reportedly argued that they wanted to mobilize others and to motivate them to follow their example. The author warns against such fictive, so-called mobilizing results: "Through distorted results we only deceive ourselves, and false information--no matter how well-intentioned--will sooner or later inevitably boomerang against us." Michalek urges everybody to remember this for this year's harvest: "Such a superficially innocent petty swindle may not pay. Suddenly deteriorated weather might not permit proceeding with the harvest as planned, resulting in larger harvest losses. Functionaries of some districts and enterprises could sing a song about it, based on last year's experience."

The article concludes by declaring that the so-called mobilizing results are contrary to the socialist norms of life and calls for an uncompromising and tough battle against this abuse.

PRAGUE NOTES CONFUSION IN CARTER'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD302154Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Bohumil Horak commentary: "James Carter's Two Different Attitudes"]

[Text] Both U.S. and foreign journalists accredited to Washington, who were invited to attend the President's press conference last Wednesday, left it with mixed feelings. Many of them described the U.S. President's speech in Annapolis 3 weeks ago as having been the hardest hitting to date, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. A number of them even compared Carter's speech to the speech made by Winston Churchill in Fulton 32 years ago. The greater, therefore, was their dilemma this time when a different tone came out of Washington; as if in the course of 1 month two different political personages spoke on the same subject--relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

I am deeply convinced that the basic relationship between us and the Soviets is a stable one and that Leonid Brezhnev, like myself, wants peace and friendship. We are not trying, nor will we ever try, to play off the Soviets against the PRC or vice versa. These are merely two quotations from Carter's press conference last Wednesday. The U.S. President was thereby reacting to an important article carried by PRAVDA and other Soviet central dailies.

The article was an objective analysis of the current state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and, at the same time, a serious warning against duplicity in official U.S. policy.

However, James Carter also confirmed this duplicity in Washington. It is true that his remarks contained a number of positive pronouncements. Only time will show, of course, whether the President was merely guided by an effort to smooth out the unfavorable impression made by his speech in Annapolis, which became a target of criticism of a number of bourgois, especially West European, communications media.

At last Wednesday's press conference Carter admitted officially for the first time differences between Zbigniew Brzezinski, his adviser on national security affairs, and Cyprus Vance, secretary of state. Although giving immediate assurances that he along bears responsibility for the foreign policy line, he indirectly confirmed that differences as to what course of action should be adopted toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries continue. The question, however, remains: Which of the two pronouncements made by James Carter should be described as valid--the speech in Annapolis or the statement at the press conference in Washington? The U.S. President declared at the press conference in Washington that he is quite calm as far as Soviet-American relations are concerned, despite the fact that, as he put it, there are public polemics, differences and disagreements.

President Carter can indeed be calm, because he knows that Soviet policy is principled, that it is not affected by temporary influences but is long-term in nature. And these are attributes missing in U.S. policy, which why the world public is less calm. On the contrary, it has a number of reasons to be concerned.

The fact is that peace and security are matters too serious to be risked or trifled with. Therefore, if the U.S. President truly wants to strengthen detente and if he strives, as he said, to bring about the quickest possible progress in the SALT talks, he ought to support his stance through specific deeds. Unfortunately, we have heard only words thus far.

RUDE PRAVO DENOUNCES PRC 'MAOIST' FOREIGN POLICY

AU301823Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Bohuslav Porovicka article: "The Maoists' Extremely Dangerous War-Oriented Course"]

[Summary] As world public opinion increases its support for the socialist community's peaceful policy, the enemies of detente are also stepping up their opposition to this policy. Outstanding among the forces of reaction and imperialism is the Maoist leadership of China, which has definitely joined the side of war advocates.

"In their political practice, the Chinese Maoists have identified completely with the forces of world reaction. Today they are the only ones who openly and without reservation propagate the 'inevitability', even the 'beneficiality', of a new world war, and who are purposefully preparing themselves for its outbreak. Everything in China is being subordinated to the war-mongering policy; both economic activity and the entire domestic and foreign policy serve this purpose. Maoists are painstakingly increasing their military potential, especially its most dangerous part: missiles and nuclear weapons. While simultaneously building its own attacking force, Peking is inciting feverish armament in the West. [paragraph continues]

"It appeals to the West to strengthen NATO, incites its leaders against the socialist countries and their peaceful policy, and tries to evoke an atmosphere of confrontation in the world that would lead to a destructive armed conflict. The Maoists are trying to rekindle any smoldering hotbed of tension in the lunatic hope that it might grow into a worldwide conflict." There is no place where the Maoists, whose goal is the installment of a Maoist rule in the world, would not try to exert their influence. It is characteristic that in all parts of the world they have joined forces with the extreme reaction. This is manifested by their cooperation with the Pinochet regime in Chile, by their support for Mobutu in Zaire and for the reactionary FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] during the struggle for an independent Angola and by their opposition to the progressive Arab forces in the Middle East. But it is Europe that occupies the most prominent place in Peking's war plans.

"According to their plans our continent should become a battleground where NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries would clash. It should become the location of a conflict that would destroy 'the old world,' which would--shattered by a terrible war--become the sphere of Maoist influence. The Peking leaders' arsonist plans cannot be a matter of indifference to any European nation! To achieve its goal, Peking joined forces with the European reaction (Strauss) and now calls for a strong and united Western Europe. The Maoist vocabulary is an exact copy of that used by the NATO generals. They are jointly panicking that 'the Warsaw Pact armies will soon strike,' warning against 'the opium of detente,' referring to the Helsinki final act as 'a scrap of paper,' and calling on the West European governments 'to be more resolute and not to back down.'"

The Maoist policy vis-a-vis the socialist community is further evidence of their betrayal of the cause of socialism. "The pseudo-scientific theory of 'the three worlds' is designed to conceal the basic class differences in today's world and justify Peking's pact with the imperialist reaction. In harmony with this 'theory,' the Chinese representatives are striving to create a 'united front' of the battle against the socialist community. By constantly attacking the Soviet Union and slandering and blackening its domestic and foreign policy, the Maoists are trying to divide the socialist countries and to split their unity. The methods they are using are persuasion, pressure and economic stimuli. They support everything that could contribute to disruption of the joint ideological and political base of the socialist community. Czechoslovakia, which has more than once been--just as have other fraternal socialist countries--the target of Maoist slanders and attacks, has concretely experienced this policy. Peking's propaganda is trying to depreciate and negate everything our people have achieved--under the leadership of the communist party--since April 1969. They are on the same side and are using the same 'arguments' as those who in 1968 tried to liquidate socialism in our country. This has also been demonstrated during the recent campaign around so-called human rights, which the West unleashed against our country. The Chinese information media are reporting the situation in Czechoslovakia in a false and distorted manner and, in their attacks against our country, they do not hide behind the reactionary Western press.

"This is at absolute variance with the principles of socialist internationalism and again confirms the grave betrayal committed by the Maoists. The Czechoslovak people have permanently chosen their path and their place in the family of the socialist countries and nobody has the right to cast doubt and to belittle their decision." Everyone who is interested in peace and security of nations must consistently unmask the policy and ideology of Maoism, which has become the synonym for war. It is our duty to fight against Maoism and all its expressions.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO PDRY LEADERS

AU3018000Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 78 p 1 AU

["Erich Honecker to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and Ali Nasir Muhammad: GDR Solidarity Greetings to the PDRY"]

[Text] To Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Unified Political Organization-National Front; Comrade Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidential Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers; Aden:

It is with great satisfaction that we have heard the report of the Central Committee of the Unified Political Organization-National Front on quelling an attempted coup d'etat by a group of rightist forces in the PDRY.

We congratulate the friendly Yemeni people and the Unified Political Organization-National Front on the successful repulsion of the dangerous plot. We wish you, esteemed comrades, all the best in your responsible functions at the head of the revolutionary PDRY forces, as well as new successes in consolidating your progressive achievements.

For a long time, the GDR people have been watching with deep sympathy and in the spirit of fraternal solidarity the self-sacrificing and courageous struggle of the PDRY people, under the leadership of the Unified Political Organization-National Front, against their domestic and foreign enemies and for the building of a socialist-oriented society, free of exploitation.

In the future, the GDR and the SED will also do all they can to deepen the fraternal friendship with the PDRY and to develop cooperation in all fields.

I wish the PDRY people, the Unified Political Organization-National Front and its leading representatives, new successes in consolidating the achievements of the republic, in developing relations with all progressive and peace-loving states and forces in the world and in repelling all attacks by domestic and external counterrevolutionary forces.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

JAPANESE DELEGATION'S VISIT DRAWS TO A CLOSE

Honecker Receives Ken Yasui

LD0100004Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Friday received Ken Yasui, president of the Japanese House of Councilors, and the persons accompanying him on his official visit to the GDR.

Erich Honecker praised the positive development of relations between the GDR and Japan since the first visit of a delegation of the House of Councilors in 1973. The talks with President Ken Yasui, he said, would certainly contribute to their further deepening. Good conditions are also present for development of exemplary relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and Japan. The GDR is prepared to develop them on a long-term basis, in an all-round manner and to mutual benefit.

During the exchange of views, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, questions relating to the international situation were also touched upon, with the two partners in the talk underlining the fact that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. Peace and cooperation among the peoples can only be guaranteed if the arms race is halted and disarmament paves the way for further detente.

President Ken Yasui expressed satisfaction with his visit to the GDR, which he described as very successful. He also said he was convinced that relations between Japan and the GDR will continue to develop to mutual benefit.

Erich Honecker asked President Ken Yasui to convey greetings to Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Fukuda. Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, was also present at the meeting in the official seat of the State Council.

Delegation Meets With Stoph

LD301643Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] On Friday, GDR Premier Willi Stoph received the Japanese House of Councilors' delegation, led by its president, Ken Yasui, which is now in the GDR on an official visit.

During the meeting, which took place in an open-minded atmosphere, Willi Stoph voiced the opinion that the visit of the Japanese guests represents a further step toward deepening relations between the two countries. He stressed that relations between Japan and the GDR already have a solid foundation in various spheres, and that broad possibilities exist to build cooperation on this foundation, both in the economic and cultural spheres, as well as in the political field, to the benefit of both sides.

Both politicians expressed their conviction that taking a stand for peace and disarmament, and for the further development of international cooperation according to the principles of peaceful coexistence, corresponds to the fundamental interests of the peoples of both states. President Yasui wished the GDR people further successes. GDR Deputy Premier Dr Hens Reichelt, minister for environmental protection and water management, and Kenji Nakao, Japanese ambassador to the GDR, were also present at the meeting.

Seen Off by Sindermann

LD01006Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the Japanese House of Councilors ended its visit of several days to the GDR. It was given a cordial send-off at Schoenefeld Airport by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR.

VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES 2 JUL

LD021438Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1358 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam arrived on Sunday in Berlin to take part in the month meeting of the committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Vietnam. It is headed by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

MORE ON VISIT OF HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

Hoffmann, Czinege Address Meeting

LD0100135Y East Berlin ADN International Servic in German 1544 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A meeting of comradeship-in-arms on Friday afternoon climaxed the second day of the visit to the GDR by a Hungarian military delegation. In the club of a unit of the National People's Army (NVA), Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Hungary's Col Gen Lajos Czinege gave their assurance that the people's armies of the two countries will always, under the leadership of their Marxist-Deninist parties and at the side of the Armed Forces of the USSR and other allies, reliably protect socialism and communism. In honor of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of their worker and peasant states, the members of the armies will further increase the fighting power and combat readiness of troop units and sections with outstanding deeds, they stressed.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann said in his speech that the Hungarian military visit is a living example of the millions of meetings between the citizens of the two countries. "We count the friendship between the peoples of our two countries, which has grown and flourished over decades, among the historic achievements of worker and peasant power on the Tisza and the Danube and on the Elbe and the Oder," he said. "We also know how to defend together the happiness and wealth of the people, which we have forged together." The dangerous activities of imperialist enemies and their ideological and military forces must not be underestimated. The cold warriors in the NATO centers are beating the drums for a counterattack against the successes achieved thus far in detente. They put the lie to their declarations of peace made at the UN special session on disarmament.

We members of the NVA, like all defense and security organs of the GDR, are very well aware of our great responsibility for the defense of socialism in Europe, in view of the menacing military and increasingly neofascist developments beyond the western borders," Defense Minister Hoffmann stressed. "Therefore, the workers and soldiers of the GDR are preparing for the 30th anniversary of our socialist state not only through work achievements, but are also ensuring, through a high degree of readiness, the reliable protection of what has been achieved."

The speaker stressed that the main burden of defense of socialism and peace, both in the world and in the heart of Europe, rests on the Soviet Union and its armed forces. "For this reason we cherish the comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army as we would the apple of our eye."

Army Gen Hoffmann presented his guests with a tapestry depicting Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Hungarian Defense Minister Lajos Czinege said in his speech: "The historic friendship of our peoples is rooted in the past and is growing stronger every day. We are linked through the common social system and the sacred aim of strengthening socialism and securing peace.

Pointing out that there has been peace on the Continent of Europe for over three decades, he praised the important role of the Soviet Union. Extreme circles of imperialism are trying to torpedo the process of detente and to turn back the wheel of history. A new and exceptionally dangerous phenomenon today is the desire of reactionary forces to put NATO in the position of the world's gendarme. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states are determined to thwart this.

It is gratifying that the combined forces of the Warsaw Pact states are fulfilling their tasks with increasing efficiency, and that the training of the armies is reaching an increasingly high standard. "All this multiplies our strength."

The Hungarian defense minister said in conclusion: "Our people's army is conscientiously and efficiently making use of the possibilities created by the working people and put at our disposal by the party and government. It knows that the people are confident that it will completely fulfill the tasks raised by the defense of our borders, fatherland and international obligations, always capable and ready, alongside the Soviet Army, in the ranks of its comrades-in-arms."

As a momento, he presented Defense Minister Hoffmann with a replica of the Budapest memorial "The Hungarian Republic of Councils."

In the evening, the military delegation had a cordial meeting with workers of socialist agriculture.

Delegation Goes to Potsdam

LD301534Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1129 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Potsdam--A Hungarian military delegation led by Defense Minister Col Gen Lajos Czinege, which is currently in the GDR, paid a visit to Potsdam Bezirk on Friday. The guests had a friendly meeting with Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the SED bezirk executive, in the SED executive building. After that, the Hungarian officers were warmly welcomed by a Pioneer battalion of the National People's Army. Together with Col Gen Horst Stechberth, GDR deputy defense minister and head of the ground forces of the National People's Army, they saw for themselves the Pioneers' high degree of training and fighting strength.

Visits Unit in Halle

LD012014Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Halle--The Hungarian military delegation visiting the GDR at the invitation of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and minister of national defense, on Saturday visited a unit of the National People's Army in Halle Bezirk. Hungarian Defense Minister Col Gel Lajos Czinege and other generals and officers of the Hungarian People's Army familiarized themselves with the way in which their brothers-in-arms fulfill the class mandate issued by the Ninth SED Congress. The visit was attended by Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy GDR defense minister and head of the ground forces.

Visits Air Defense Command

LD021414Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1212 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--The Hungarian military delegation, currently on a visit to the GDR, today visited the Harry Kuhn NCO College of the Air Force and the Air Defense Command of the National People's Army. With Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy defense minister and chief of the National Peoples Army's Air Force and Air Defense Command, Col Gen Lajos Czinege and the other Hungarian military men inspected the modern teaching units and workshops. In the spirit of brotherhood-in-arms, they had cordial talks with their hosts.

LEADERS ATTEND ULBRICHT ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD301820Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The GDR party and state leadership held a commemorative ceremony on Friday to mark the 85th anniversary of Walter Ulbricht's birth. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other party and state leaders laid wreaths and floral tributes at his last resting place, the socialist memorial in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde. The inscription on the wreath given by the SED Central Committee reads as follows: "To our comrade Walter Ulbricht, outstanding Representative of the German and International Revolutionary Workers Movements." The wreath also bears the words "Comrade Ulbricht, Outstanding Statesman and Staunch Figher for Peace and Socialism." Comrade Lotte Ulbricht walked by the side of Erich Honecker and SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, to the sound of the funeral march "Immortal Victims."

Taking part in the solemn ceremony were members and candidate members of the Politburo: Hermann Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mieklke, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Paul Verner and Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS POLICE, POWER WORKERS

LD010933Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Today the members of the German People's Police are celebrating their day of honor. In a greetings address from the SED Central Committee, they are thanked for the high achievements they have accomplished. They have always solved in a responsible manner their tasks in regard to guaranteeing public order and safety.

The GDR miners and power workers, who celebrate their day of honor tomorrow, have also been congratulated by the SED Central Committee. The greetings address points out that supplies to the population and the economy of electricity, raw materials and fuels are being secured on an increasingly productive basis. Great efforts are being undertaken to make extensive use of the corresponding new resources in the home country.

SED DIRECTIVE SPECIFIES TASKS FOR 1979 PLAN DISCUSSION

LD010926Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The 1979 plan discussion should contribute to guaranteeing higher growth in national income, which is above the growth rate provided for in the 5-year plan. This is stated in the directive, published today, from the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Central Executive and the GDR Council of Ministers. The plan discussion will be directed everywhere to making consistent progress in socialist rationalization, and utilizing modern, highly efficient production processes for this purpose. At the same time, another primary aim is to turn out products of the highest scientific-technological level, which are in keeping with the requirements of the population and the national economy and which make high foreign exchange earnings in exports possible. In view of changes in external economic conditions, these tasks are to be tackled thoroughly and with elan. The directive makes a point of the need to create prerequisites during the plan discussion for further improving the working and living conditions of working people.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MARJAI COMMENTS ON CEMA

LD300900Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] The 32d CEMA session has concluded. Vietnam was admitted into the organization. A number of decisions have been reached on long-term goal programs.

"After the closing session, Gyorgy Lazar, the leader of the Hungarian delegation, met Romanian Prime Minister Manescu, and in the early evening returned to Budapest."

"Jozsef Marjai, a member of the delegation, deputy prime minister and the permanent representative of our country at the CEMA session, spoke about the work of the session. He said that of the goal programs which had been approved, the ones dealing with the supply of fuel and energy carriers and with raw materials are the moast significant. The essence of the guidelines is, on the one hand, that energy carriers must be used more efficiently and, on the other hand, that the demand for electric energy can only be met through the development of cooperation in the sphere of atomic energy. However, the measures contained in the goal programs can be realized only if the various countries incorporate these ideas into their own plans. Hungary must also evaluate in a realistic way the branch requirements of the economy, as well as its potentialities, so that on this basis it can undertake to participate in the international tasks."

HUNGARIAN-VIETNAMESE COMMITTEE MEETS IN BUDAPEST

LD3021O4Y Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 30, (MTI)--The 7th session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese governmental committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation began with a plenary meeting in Budapest on Friday. The two delegations to the talks are headed by the chairmen of the committee's Hungarian and Vietnamese sections, by Janos Borbandi and Le Thanh Nghi, deputy prime ministers.

In his opening address, speaking about relations between Hungary and the Socialist Vietnamese Republic, Janos Borbandi pointed out that cooperation was developing successfully in all spheres of life. Trade has gone up since the (?last) session and the two countries' scientific--technical cooperation has increased. The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers said that the current session of the governmental committee is expected to continue to strengthen economic cooperation. Hungary will provide support and assistance for Vietnam to realize its socialist goals.

Le Thanh Nghi spoke about the reconstruction work being done by Vietnam's workers, as well as about the implementation of the objectives set at the (?last) party congress. Most resources were being concentrated on the development of agriculture, the food industry and forestry, but improvement had been registered also in the up-to-date manufacture of articles for daily use.

Among other things, the talks carried on at the governmental committee's 7th session will cover preparations and projects for several industrial companies to be built in Vietnam with Hungarian participation, including a spinnery and a lamp factory. The delegates will discuss ways to increase trade in Vietnamese basic materials, tinned food and household goods, as well as Hungarian industrial products, instruments and consumers' goods. Talks will also be conducted on new opportunities for cooperation, and the increase of cooperation in production, like the processing in Vietnam of Hungarian basic materials.

Lazar Receives Le Thanh Nghi

LD011226Y Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Le Thanh Nghi, Vietnamese vice premier, in Budapest this morning. The latter is taking part in the session of the two countries' economic cooperation commission which opened yesterday. The head of the Vietnamese delegation was received yesterday by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD011838Y Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI)--The 7th session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese economic and technical-scientific cooperation governmental committee ended Saturday in Budapest with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by Janos Borbandi and Le Thanh Nghi, deputy prime ministers and co-chairmen of the relative Hungarian and Vietnamese sections of the committee.

At the session they assessed the work done since the last meeting and established that economic cooperation between the two countries has further developed. Some industrial projects, including a spinnery and a lamp factory, are being built with Hungarian assistance in Vietnam in these years; the relative agreements have already been signed between the parties. Cooperation has broadened also in light industry: Some Vietnamese factories are making shirts, knit underwear, sports shoes, etc. from Hungarian material. The parties agreed at the present discussions to further expand this cooperation to the fields of machine industry, rubber and wooden products' manufacture.

The cooperation committee has also established that Hungaro-Vietnamese trade was growing, the choice of export goods is broadening from year to year. The session approved the development of the two countries' cooperation in the same direction also after 1980. Simultaneously with the protocol of the session another protocol was signed on the first session of the technical-scientific sub-committee of cooperation, which contains the work program for the current and the coming years. [passage indistinct]

Le Thanh Nghi Ends Visit

LD021252Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Le Thanh Nghi, Vietnamese vice premier, has left Hungary. He attended the session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese government commission for economic and technical-scientific cooperation. The visitor was seen off at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi, the Hungarian cochairman of the commission.

SARLOS BEGINS TALKS WITH SRV FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION

LD010600Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The discussions between the delegations of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front and the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front have begun. The delegations are led by the two secretary generals, Istvan Sarlos and Nguyen Van Tien. The talks concern cooperation between the two organizations.

FURTHER REPORT ON KADAR MEETING CHILEAN DELEGATION

LD301652Y Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

["Chilean Socialist Party Delegation"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 29 June--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party visited Hungary on June 28-29 under the leadership of Carlos Altamurano, general secretary of the party's central secretariat. The delegation also included Clodomiro Albeyda Medina, deputy general secretary and secretary of the Executive Committee of the People's Front, and Rolando Calderon, member of the Politburo.

The delegation was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, conducted talks with the visitors.

At the talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides informed each other about their parties' activities. They exchanged views about timely international questions with special reference to the developments in the Chilean people's struggle against fascist dictatorship and for democracy, freedom and the unity of all patriotic and progressive forces. They lauded the significance of the world-wide solidarity action which which has efficiently helped the parties constituting the people's front and the patriotic forces fighting against the Chilean fascist regime. They underlined that the struggle should be continued for the immediate release of all Chilean political prisoners and patriots declared missing including Exequiel Ponce, Carlos Lorca and Ricardo Lagos.

At the meeting the internationalist solidarity of Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people towards the Chilean people's just liberation struggle was given repeated expression. The representatives of the HSWP and the Chilean Socialist Party reiterated their intention to further develop their friendship and cooperation.

LOSONCZI GREETS NEW PDRY CHAIRMAN

LD011840Y Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 1, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, greeted in a cable 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani on the occasion of his nomination to chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NEMETH TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE CP

LD010602Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party is in solidarity with the struggle waged by the Portuguese Communist Party for the defense of the revolutionary gains and the democratic rights of freedom. This is contained, among other things, in the communique issued on the visit to Lisbon by the Hungarian Party delegation led by Karoly Nemeth. During the talks, it was reaffirmed that the two parties, in harmony with the conclusions of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties, take a stand for peace, international relaxation, and for general and complete disarmament. Starting from the position that each party decides its own policies independently, the representatives of the two parties attributed particular significance to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

REPORTAGE ON LIBYAN LEADER AL-QADHDHAFI'S VISIT

Wojtaszek Meets At-Turayki

LD011004Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Talks were held today at the Foreign Ministry between Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, and 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Tarayki, foreign minister of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, who is accompanying Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during his visit to Poland. Many problems concerning the further stimulation and dynamic development of overall bilateral relations were discussed. An exchange of views on international problems was also made, noting the identity or convergence of standpoints on the matters discussed. 'Ali at-Turayki invited the Polish minister of foreign affairs to pay an official visit to Libya. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Jagielski Meets Libyan Secretary

LD011006Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Talks were held in Warsaw between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary of industry of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is accompanying Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during his visit to Poland. Many ministers from Poland and the Jamahiriyah took part in the talks. It was noted with satisfaction during the talks that economic cooperation has so far been developing dynamically, and that there are possibilities for its further widening and development.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Military Exhibition

LD011023Y Tripoli JANA in English 0825 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, July 1, JANA--Yesterday morning Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhadhafi, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, visited an exhibition for military equipment in one of the camps in Warsaw.

At the entrance to the camp he was received by the commander of the Warsaw military zone, General Oliva and a number of Polish military commanders. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was accompanied by Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi and Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, the foreign secretary. After handshakes between Al-Qadhdhafi and his hosts, the national anthems of the Jamahiriyah and Poland were played, and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi inspected the guards of honor.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his companions toured the exhibition where they saw military exhibits and pictures of the military operations during World War II which the Polish Army took part in.

At the end of the visit, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi signed the visitor's book. Then he and his accompanying delegation went to one of the camp's courts where they witnessed a military manoeuvre carried out by one of the Polish military units.

Gierek Hosts Banquet

LD301202Y Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, June 29 PAP--At a dinner given in honor of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, First Secretary Edward Gierek said among other things:

Your visit to Poland is a continuation of our countries' contacts at the highest level. These contacts have always resulted in the deepening of mutual confidence and have always given new stimuli to the development of Polish-Libyan cooperation.

We attach special importance to your visit, Comrade Secretary General. We are convinced that it will play a decisive role in the further development and consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation between both our countries and nations.

You have come to a friendly country, a nation which knows and thinks highly of the successes which the Libyan nation has achieved since the victorious September 1st revolution. This revolution, carried out under the noble slogans of freedom, socialism and unity, has put your country on the road towards profound transformations which are in the interest of the entire nation.

It is with sympathy that we observe the impressive progress which is taking place in your country in all fields and the mobilization of the masses of your people round the implementation of an ambitious programme for the country's socio-economic development.

We are convinced that the introduction of the system of people's rule in Libya will bring your nation further progress and flourishing development of the country. It is our wish.

We observe with recognition the growing prestige the Libyan Jamahiriyah is winning in the Arab world and in the international arena thanks to its anti-imperialist and anti-colonial foreign policy.

Our sympathy and solidarity with the Libyan revolution stems from the great and long-standing liberation traditions of the Polish nation, from our socialist ideology and policy.

Owing to our historical experience and socialist ideals which are our guidelines, Poland attaches special importance to the construction of lasting peace in Europe and the world, in all its regions.

In cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, continued Edward Gierek, Poland pursues a policy of peace, elimination of the existing tensions and sources of conflicts, a policy of solidarity and cooperation with all the countries and forces which strive for independence, justice and peace.

As a country which is situated on this continent we are striving for a full and complete implementation of the provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. At the same time we are convinced that the deepening of the process of detente in Europe and its strengthening by military detente should exert a positive effect also upon other regions of the world, and particularly on Middle East and Africa which are linked with our continent by the Mediterranean Sea and by numerous bonds.

Our attitude to the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle which is being waged by the progressive forces in that region is marked by sympathy, solidarity and support. These forces have achieved and are achieving irreversible successes and will determine the future. At the same time we notice the counteroffensive of imperialism and attempts to restore neocolonial domination and endeavours to create tensions.

The situation in the Middle East is still highly dangerous. In our opinion, an opinion which we have expressed many a time, a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East conflict should be based on the elimination of all the effects of the 1967 aggression, on the implementation of the rig of the Arab Palestinian nation to self-determination and formation of its own state. We appreciate and fully support the strivings of Libya and other progressive Arab states to prevent further imperialist penetration and create conditions for the unity of the Arab world.

Together with all progressive forces we support the nations of Africa which are fighting against racism, colonialism, against imperialism's attempts to recolonize that continent. Imperialist interference is not able to reverse the historical process of national liberation taking place in Africa as freedom aspirations are the dominant trend of our times.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks at Banquet

LD3016l2Y Tripoli JANA in English 1452 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

["Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's Speech at Banquet in Poland"--JANA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 June--"Dear friend Gierek, dear Polish friends, I thank you for your speech and express my sympathy with most of its contents regarding the issues you raised.

At the beginning I would like to express my gratitude for the warm welcome that we received in this friendly land. We are happy today at being with our dear friend. I would like on this occasion to congratulate you and the friendly Polish people for the launching of a Polish son into space and for passing the 35 million population count by the birth of a new baby.

Dear friends, I would also like to express my satisfaction at the development of bilateral relations for which our thanks must go to the visit to our country of our friend Jablonski in 1976 and to the contribution made by Staff-Major Jallud's visit to your country. We also greet the efforts of a number of friends from both sides who strengthened those relations.

I must also thank the joint committee between the two countries, which is following up these relations. I am sure this visit to your country will elevate bilateral relations to a new higher stage. I affirm our confidence in the readiness of both sides to develop and strengthen these relations. The path of progress followed by our two countries is creating conditions helpful to them.

A bridge of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries has ripe conditions these days. We affirm to you, dear friends, that we have common stands against imperialism and reaction. We have common stands in establishing progress and peace for the peoples. Each one of us is taking part in realising the victory of socialism despite the difference in approach in accordance with the given social conditions in each of the two countries. Our two peoples have in the past adopted common stands affirming our future endeavours.

Fascism is an enemy to us both for our two peoples have paid dearly in their struggle against fascism. Millions of Polish people were killed in action and hundreds of thousands of the Libyan people were also killed during their struggle against fascism. When fascism was overthrown it was a victory for all of us and when the fascist empires prevailed we were all exposed to their aggression. Thus, when we overcome colonialism it is a triumph for all of us and when we realise socialism we achieve a joint victory. All these factors form joint grounds for everyone.

The peace issue is a joint cause and all humanity looks forward to the day when peace is established. We all commend the signing of the final document of the European Security Conference and we are all looking forward to a real detente which will prevail throughout the world.

My country is playing a distinguished role in the non-aligned movement to secure world peace. Our country by means of revolution was able to expel the imperialist bases from North Africa and thus prevented the eruption of war in that area. Our country is still working to assert the neutrality of Malta and to secure its independence in the Mediterranean Sea and freedom to participate in the establishment of peace in that area.

The neutrality of Malta and the security of its independence is of interest to everyone because the imperialists constantly used Malta as a stepping stone to threaten the security of the peoples of North Africa and the Middle East as well as a military base which belongs to the member states of NATO which are still using the Maltese territories in threatening peace in the Mediterranean area.

Accordingly, my country firmly supports the attitudes adopted by the Maltese labour union regarding the neutrality of Malta and securing its independence. Our country has always coordinated its foreign policy in the non-aligned group with the pioneering role of Yugoslavia under the leadership of President Tito in order to assert the role of the non-aligned group and to reduce international tension as well as to ensure the world's security.

My country firmly supports the Palestinian people until such time as their lands are liberated and a democratic state is established in those lands. We quite agree with you that peace will never be achieved in the Middle East unless the Palestinian democratic state is established. At a time when we are looking forward to the achievement of detente, peace and disarmament, the imperialists are at pains to materialise other hopes. They are using international detente as a pretext for launching new ferocious attacks against the African peoples. This represents a vicious imperialist manoeuvre calculated to cast doubts among the people on the effectiveness of detente. They are endeavouring to convince those peoples that detente is just a regional and limited concept. In this case it will not be international detente. Rather it is just some sort of consolidation of positions in a certain continent in order to attack another. As soon as those imperialists score a victory in such a continent, they immediately utilise those positions consolidated under the pretext of detente.

The military attack being launched against the African people has made our people wonder what detente means and how far it is effective. The imperialists are endeavouring to make our peoples mistrust their friends. They have carried out manoeuvres in Africa, to prove that detente will be established at the expense of the independence of the African peoples. However, the stands being adopted by the Soviet Government, a partner in the detente issue towards the NATO countries, have dotted the i's and crossed the t's. [as received] It is no good just to content ourselves with analysing such facts. Rather, we should find a solution for them. The best solution is to reinforce the progressive positions in Africa by means of helping them increase their capacity for defence. We should also double our aid to the national liberation fronts in Africa and Latin America. We look upon this as our duty, as it brings the day closer when the people will score victory over the imperialists, thus bringing about their end.

The promotion of friendship between our countries and the development of their cooperation are steps forward towards the achievement of this end and the consolidation of alliance between the progressive forces against imperialism and backwardness. There are a lot of fields where bilateral cooperation can be achieved and we have taken some steps together along this path.

I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for the men and women in Poland, who are working side by side with their Libyan friends in the fields of construction, health, and communications on the Libyan land. We must both hail the friendship between our countries.

Thank you; God's peace be upon you.

Al-Qadhdhafi Ends Visit

LD011351Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The visit paid to our country by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has ended. The last round of Polish-Libyan plenary talks led by Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was held today at the houses of the Sejm. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, took part in the talks.

Immediately after conclusion of the talks, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi met the Polish and Libyan journalists and foreign press correspondents accredited to Poland. The Libyan leader assessed with high appreciation the results of his visit to our country. He stressed that the talks and meetings held at the top level would contribute to raising Polish-Libyan cooperation to a qualitatively even higher level. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also spoke on many subjects connected with the international situation, in particular the Middle East and Africa.

The farewell ceremony for the Libyan guest and his entourage was held at the Warsaw airport, Okecie. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was seen off by Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. Members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, members of the top-ranking leadership of other political parties, the Council of State and the government of our country were also present.

Joint Communique Issued

LD012303Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 1 July--A joint communique was issued simultaneously in Tripoli and Warsaw this evening on the cordial visit that brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the great 1 September revolution, paid to the Polish People's Republic, which lasted 3 days. The following is the text of the communique:

Joint communique on the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Polish People's Republic:

In response to the invitation sent by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on behalf of the supereme authorities of the Polish People's Republic, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the great 1 September revolution and secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, paid a cordial visit to the Polish People's Republic from 28 June to 1 July 1978. During the visit, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was given a warm welcome by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the chairman of the State Council, the party and government top officials, and the masses of the Polish people, reflecting the feelings of friendship that bind the two countries together. As a result of the meetings and talks during the visit on the highest levels, the two sides noted with satisfaction the positive development of relations and complete cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

Out of their desire to expand relations and deepen the cooperation between them for the good of the peoples of both countries; out of their desire to strengthen the ties of friendship between them; and out of their belief that the development of relations and cooperation between them will serve the interests of both peoples, international peace and security, the unity of the progressive forces and the struggle against imperialism, racism, reaction and Zionism, which is a form of racism, and will help in the social and national liberation, the two sides affirm the following:

That the continuing Zionist aggression against the Arab nation constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the world, and that no genuine peace can be established in this area except through the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the guaranteeing of the established national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination, their return to their usurped territories and the establishment of their independent state.

That the two summit conferences of steadfastness in Tripoli and Algeria, and the establishment of the front of steadfastness and confrontation which emerged from the Tripoli conference and which embraces the progressive Arab countries and the PLO, have affirmed the unity of struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and all the capitulationist designs for squandering the rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The two sides highly appreciate the success of the African peoples' struggle against imperialism in all its forms. Out of their realization of the imperialist schemes to check the legitimate interests of the African peoples, the two sides affirm their commitment to bolster the national liberation movements and the forces of revolution in Africa in their struggle for the complete liquidation of imperialist and racism and for their own national liberation. In this connection the two sides denounce the intervention of the imperialist forces in African affairs with a view to the internationalization of African issues and conflicts and the ultimate return of imperialism to its former economic, political and military positions in the continent in order to solve its economic problems at the expense of the wealth of the African peoples.

The two sides demand that an end be put to this interference and that the peoples of the African Continent be left alone to solve their own problems by themselves in accordance with the objectives, principles and Charter of the United Nations and the spirit of the OAU.

The two sides condemn all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination in the African Continent. The two sides affirm their determination to continue their efforts to strengthen and expand the process of detente and to bolster international peace and security. They affirm that world peace is indivisible.

The two sides agree that easing of tension is vital for all parts of the world. They condemn all means adopted for development of weapons of total destruction, including all plans for production of the neutron weapon. The two sides affirm that it is essential to establish detente by the adoption of effective measures to stop the armaments race and secure disarmament. At the same time they affirm the right of peoples to defend their freedom and to struggle against imperialist, racism and reaction.

The two sides support the expansion of efforts to widen European security so as to cover other regions. They affirm that European security is closely linked with security in the Mediterranean basin and the Arab region. The two sides call for liquidation of the imperialist military bases in the Mediterranean basin and support its transformation into a lake of peace for the good of the peoples of the Mediterranean basin and the entire world.

The two sides affirm their appreciation of the prominent role played by the nonalinement group in the struggle against imperialism, which has contributed to the establishment of international security and the creation of favorable conditions for peace in the interest of mankind. The two sides affirm the right of people to control their national resources and insure equality in international economic relations. They affirm the need for continuation of efforts to establish a new international economic system based on the principles of justice, mutual benefit and equal sharing for the sake of the prosperity of all peoples.

The two sides express once more their respect for the aims and principles embodied in the UN Charter, and they also express their appreciation for the role the world organization plays in the bolstering of international peace and security. The two sides affirm their desire for the continued strengthening and expansion of the friendly relations between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Polish People's Republic in all fields. They agree to hold regular meetings and consultations at competent levels between the ministries and secretariats and public institutions of both countries.

They also agree that contacts and exchanges of views between the political and social institutions in both countries will be expanded and continued in order to bolster the ties of friendship and understanding between the peoples of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Polish People's Republic. While expressing satisfaction with the development of their economic bilateral relations, they have decided to take steps to widen and deepen these relations in the future.

On the basis of the economic agreements concluded between them--including the 1974 economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement; the minutes of the meetings held between the official delegations of both countries in 1975 and 1976; the minutes of the 1977 session of the joint Libyan-Polish committee; and the joint program for economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreed upon during the current visit and other joint documents--the two sides agree to pay special attention to the development of cooperation in the field of transportation, including maritime transportation and the construction of ports and shipyards, and also in the fields of chemical industries, building materials, the production of energy, food industry, building and construction, industrial projects and vocational training.

The two sides agree to encourage exchange and cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Polish People's Republic in the fields of culture, science and education, information media, and sports and tourism on a scheduled and agreed upon basis. The two sides express their conviction that what is contained in this joint communique concerning long-term cooperation between the two countries constitutes a sound basis for the successful development of relations between them to their mutual benefit. They affirm their determination to implement the contents of this communique and other agreements reached between the two sides.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the great 1 September revolution and secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, expressed his profound gratitude for the warm official and popular welcome accorded to him and the respect shown to him and his delegation during their stay in the Polish People's Republic. He has invited Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, an invitation which has been gratefully accepted.

Warsaw, 1 July 1978.

JAROSZEWICZ DECORATES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVISTS

LD011048Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] On the 30th anniversary of agricultural cooperatives, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz yesterday decorated more than 50 meritorious activists of the organization with high state distinctions. The distinctions were awarded by the Council of State for great contribution to the socioeconomic development of the countryside and agriculture, and for the consolidation of the role of rural self-government. On the same day, the premier received a delegation of activists of this largest cooperative organization, which unites more than 6 million peasants and employs about 650,000 workers. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz conveyed from the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek, cordial congratulations and words of appreciation to the activists of agricultural cooperatives decorated on the 30th anniversary, and he expressed best wishes to all workers for further fruitful work.

PAP REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF JOINT SALYUT-6 MISSION

LD021918Y Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 2 July--On Sunday, July 2, at 12.10 Moscow time, the Salyut-6 orbital station launched on September 29, 1977, circled the earth for the 4,361st time. At the same time the space ships Soyuz-29 and Soyuz-30 made, since the moment of their launching, 262 and 76 circles round the globe respectively.

The Salyut station has been orbiting in the circum-earth space for 278 nights and days while the Cosmonauts Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov who got to the station in Soyuz-29, have spent on board of the Salyut 17 nights and days already. The international crew of the Soyuz-30 spacecraft, composed of Petr Klimuk of the USSR and Miroslaw Hermaszewski of Poland has been aboard the station for the fifth day now.

During a radio transmission conducted at noon today, the cosmonauts received from the earth instructions concerning the preparations for the experiment "Ziemia" (earth) during which they are to photograph selected regions of Poland's territory. During a successive radio contact established with the Salyut-6 station at 12.40 Warsaw summer time, preparations for the "Ziemia" (earth) experiment were continued. Flight deputy manager at the flight control centre informed journalists that thanks to the introduction of freight spaceship "Progress" in maintaining contacts with Salyut-6, the station will be able to function for five years.

On Sunday, July 2, the Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Petr Klimuk and Miroslav Hermaszewski continued the implementation of the planned programme of scientific studies and experiments aboard the orbiting research complex Salyut-6, Soyuz-29 and Soyuz-30. Yesterday the cosmonauts concluded the joint Polish-Soviet technological experiment "Syrena,' the purpose of which was to obtain in conditions of weightlessness a new cadmium-tellurium-mercuric semiconductor. The programme of research for today envisaged mainly the observation and photography of the earth's surface with the help of a submillimetre telescope BST-1m and a multispectral camera MKF-6m. The purpose of studies conducted today was both scientific and economic.

Apart from that the programme for today embraced the filming of the aurora polaris, a television broadcast and gym exercises. Both the control systems and research equipment of the orbiting complex function faultlessly. All the four cosmonauts are in good form and the flight is going on according to the planned schedule.

MORE ON ARGENTINE JUNTA MEMBER'S VISIT

Meets Ceausescu in Snagov

AU301725Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] At Snagov today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu received Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera, Argentine Navy commander and member of the governing military junta, accompanied by his wife. On this occasion, the two sides continued the dialogue on developing cooperation between Romania and Argentina at various levels. They expressed their determination to deepen mutually advantageous cooperation and to initiate actions of common interest. During the meeting, the sides also discussed certain aspects of international life.

The guest expressed great appreciation for the foreign policy promoted by Romania and for the special activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu to resolve the great problems of the present-day world in the interests of the peoples, and to achieve a better and more just world. During the talk, the sides expressed the desire of the two countries to intensify their cooperation in the field of foreign policy, thus contributing to the positive solution of the problems facing mankind and to strengthening peace, understanding and cooperation among nations and to promoting new interstate relations based on equality and equity which will insure the free and independent development of all peoples.

The two sides also stressed the need for all peace-loving forces to intensify their efforts to resolve the conflict in the Middle East and that in Africa and other parts of the world by political means and negotiations, with the participation of the forces directly concerned, and without any outside interference, respecting the basic interests of the peoples, as well as their right to live freely and independently and to develop in keeping with their own aspirations and desires.

They also reasserted Romania's and Argentina's determination to act both withing the Group of 77 and in the various international bodies to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a world economic order that will insure the more rapid progress of the developing countries, the promotion of their vital interests and the achievement of the desire for progress and well-being of all peoples.

After the talk, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu invited Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera and his wife to a luncheon. The talk and luncheon took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meets Defense Minister Coman

AU302009Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/78--Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera, commander in chief of the navy and member of the governing military junta of the Republic of Argentina, now on an official visit to Romania, met Colonel-General Ion Coman, Romanian Minister of National Defence, on June 30.

Departs 1 Jul

AU011429Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/78--On July 1, Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera, navy commander in chief and member of the military junta of the Argentine Republic, concluded his official visit to Romania at the invitation of Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council of the Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENERGY MINISTER

AU302036Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] At Snagov today, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Sid Ahmed Ghozali, minister of energy and petrochemical industries of Algeria, who participated in the proceedings of the Romanian-Algerian joint commission for developing trade relations and economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which took place in Bucharest.

The Algerian minister extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Houari Boumediene, as well as wishes for new successes to the friendly Romanian people on their road of progress and well-being. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed cordial greetings to President Houari Boumediene, together with wishes for well-being and happiness to the friendly Algerian people.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the sound relations between Romania and Algeria, and the Romanian-Algerian cooperation and collaboration which continuously diversifies in many fields of activity in keeping with the agreements and understandings established during the summit dialog between the heads of the two states. The sides stressed that the current session of the joint commission has identified new fields and forms of cooperation to expand bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation to benefit both peoples and the cause of peace and international cooperation. The sides also exchanged views on current international matters. In this context, they stressed the need to strengthen peace and cooperation throughout the world and emphasized the significance of strengthening the solidarity of all progressive forces, of the developing countries and of all states in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against the tendencies of redividing the world into spheres of influence, for resolving the problems confronting mankind in the interest of the peoples, and for establishing a new economic world order and interstate relations based on equality of rights, mutual advantage and respect for national independence and sovereignty to insure the free development of all nations and the achievement of the peoples' aspirations for progress and prosperity. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

MANESCU RECEIVES CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL

AU301147Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 32d CEMA session, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Manea Manescu met with Chairman of the CSSR Federal Government Lubomir Strougal. In a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality, the sides expressed satisfaction with the upward course of the relations of Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation and collaboration. On this occasion the two government heads discussed matters of mutual interest concerning the development of economic cooperation, particularly production sharing, scientific-technical questions and the continuous expansion of exchanges; and established concrete measures to commendably carry out cooperation between Romania and the CSSR.

SPANISH FOREIGN BANK PRESIDENT VISITS

Received by Burtica

AU301530Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Fermin Zelada de Andres Moreno, Spanish foreign bank president, who is visiting our country.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed the development and diversification of Romanian-Spanish trade exchange and the intensification of cooperation in various fields of common interest.

Received by Ceausescu

AU011426Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Fermin Zelada de Andres Moreno, president of the Foreign Bank of Spain, who is visiting Romania.

Expressing thanks for being received and for the opportunity given him to visit Romania, the guest said that he has been entrusted by King Juan Carlos of Spain to convey to President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and wishes for happiness and health, and to the Romanian people wishes for prosperity and well-being.

Expressing thanks, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to King Juan Carlos warm greetings, and best wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Spanish people. In a cordial atmosphere, the two sides discussed Romanian-Spanish cooperation in various areas of common interest, and expressed the desire to develop and diversify the cooperation and commercial exchanges between Romania and Spain, and also between the banking institutions of the two countries. They expressed the view that developing Romanian-Spanish cooperation at both the bilateral and international level serves the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

MANESCU RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV

AU011428Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Prime Minister Manea Manescu today received CEMA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev, who attended the 32d CEMA session held in Bucharest. During the meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the CEMA secretary conveyed warm thanks to the RCP Central Committee and to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the good conditions created by our country for the CEMA session.

FAZEKAS RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN CEMA DELEGATION

AU301724Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Janos Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, received the delegation from socialist Ethiopia led by Gesese Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, which attended the proceedings of the 32d CEMA session as a guest.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed with particular satisfaction the upward trend of the sound relations between Romania and Ethiopia. They also discussed matters pertaining to economic relations and industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ ENDS VISIT

FL302105Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 30 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, has concluded his stay in Bucharest where he headed the Cuban delegation to the last CEMA session. The Cuban leader was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee, and Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and Romania's permanent representative to CEMA.

Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez headed the Cuban delegation to the 32d CEMA meeting, which concluded yesterday in Bucharest after 3 days of working sessions. The Cuban delegation also included PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Raul Garcia Pelaez and other high officials of our country.

FORMER JAPANESE PREMIER MIKI DEPARTS 30 JUN

AU302010Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1978--Takeo Miki, member of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet and of the leadership of the Liberal-Democratic Party, former prime minister of Japan, left Bucharest on June 30, after having paid a visit to Romania.

MOROCCAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET ANDREI, DEPART

AU302008Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1978--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, received the Moroccan parliamentary delegation led by Dr Mohamed Rachidi, on June 30. The Moroccan delegation left Bucharest the same day.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES INTERIOR MINISTER COMAN

AU302115Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2004 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Lisbon, AGERPRES, 30/6/1978--General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, received on June 30 Teodor Coman, minister of the interior of Romania, now on an official visit to Portugal, as guest of Jaime Gama, Portuguese minister of internal administration.

In behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, a hearty message of greetings was conveyed to the Portuguese head of state.

Thanking for the message, President Antonio Ramalho Eanes requested in his turn that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed heartiest greetings, the wish of further and multilateral development of the bilateral links, of a nature to contribute to the Romanian and Portuguese peoples' progress, to strengthening international security, peace and cooperation.

BRIEFS

NEW SHIP ENGINES--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/1978--The Resita machine-building works has produced a 20,000 hp diesel ship engine, which is the biggest of its kind produced in Romania. It is meant for Romanian-built ocean-going ships of a 55,000 dwt capacity. The Resita shipbuilders have previously built 6,000 and 3,000 hp diesel ship engines. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0927 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU]

BELGRADE MEDIO REPORT ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Visit To Tara Mountain

LD281838Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tara--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is spending some time on Tara Mountain in western Serbia, beginning today. President Tito will stay for a short while resting on Tara which is famous for its dense pine forests and rare specimens of spruce.

The following also arrived with Comrade Tito on Tara: Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense; Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the LCY Central Committee; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly.

The procession of cars was welcomed on Tara by Zoran Kafedzic, president of the Bajina Basta municipal assembly, and representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of Bajina Basta. At the entrance to the Omorika Hotel President Tito was greeted by Col Gen Stane Potocar, Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, Lt Col Gen Petar Gracanin and Lt Col Gen Zika Stojsic.

Presiden Tito was greeted at the station by Miloje Milovanovic, president of the Titovo Uzice municipal assembly, and also present at the welcome were: Mirko Popovic, member of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Council for Questions of the Social Order; Kolj Siroka, president of the Serbian SAWP republican conference; Rajko Jecmenica, member of the Serbian Presidency; Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Serbian Trade Union Federation Council; Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Spiro Galovic, secretary of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; and representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of Titovo Uzice.

Ljubicic Hosts Luncheon

LD291524Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tara--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, was the guest of honor at a lunch given today at the Omorika military holiday camp by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense.

Also present at the lunch were Petar Stambolic, Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Milos Minic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Tihomir Vlaskalic and Dusan Ckrebic; Generals Stane Potocar, Dzemil Sarac, Petar Gracanin and Zika Stojsic; representatives of the regions and municipalities of Bajina Basta and Titovo Uzice, and other guests.

Receives Japanese CP Delegation

LD301657Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tara--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, today received Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the presidium of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, and had a long, friendly and cordial conversation with him.

Kenji Miyamoto briefed President Tito on the Japanese Communist Party's experiences and the results of its struggle for its own independence and for cooperation on an equal footing in the workers movement. He described the international and internal conditions in which the Japanese Communist Party is working for a democratic transformation of its country.

The chairman of the Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee stressed the significance which his party attaches to the experiences of the LCY and Yugoslavia in the development of self-management and in international activities.

After Kenji Miyamoto had pointed out the Japanese Communist Party's involvement in the struggle for disarmament, President Tito stressed the significance of the current UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and emphasized that, in the interest of their own unhindered development all countries should have free access to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Kenji Miyamoto also pointed out the Japanese Communist Party's support for and orientation toward the policy of nonalinement. President Tito outlined the present basic preoccupations of nonalined countries and stressed the need for the nonalined movement to preserve and strengthen the unity based on common principles and thus become even more capable of making a constructive contribution toward and of influencing the building of more stable and more equitable relations in the world. In this connection President Tito stressed the significance of the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade.

The talks also dwelt on the need for closer cooperation between the LCY and the Japanese Communist Party, whose attitudes are identical or similar to a considerable extent, as well as on other topical questions of developments in the world and the two countries' policies. Particular stress was laid on the high degree of identity of views on international problems, as well as on the ways of internal progressive social transformation.

The meeting was attended by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee and member of parliament; and Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the presidium of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee and member of parliament.

After the talks president Tito entertained his visitors to luncheon, which was also attended, in addition to those who took part in the talks, by Petar Stambolic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee.

Tito Continues Stay at Tara

AU011648Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU

[Slavoljub Slijepcevic report]

[Summary] "President Tito is spending his stay at Tara Mountain in work and rest. In addition to his usual work, Comrade Tito is also using his time for talks with the comrades who arrived at Tara together with him. Now and then Comrade Tito comes out for walks in good summer weather." The following is a report by Slavoljub Slijepcevic:

"Comrade Tito occasionally takes walks in beautiful sunny weather. A pleasant day has helped the good mood, following the cool, rainy weather during the first days of the president's stay at Tara. The luncheon today was held outdoors in a clearing in a pine forest near the Omorika military rest and recreation resort."

President Tito's arrival at the clearing was greeted by members of the Slobodan Penezic cultural and arts society. "The luncheon was attended by General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency, Generals of the Yugoslav People's Army Stane Potocar, Petar Grabcanin and Zika Stojsic, Tihomir Vilovic, Lazo Mandic, Anton Lah, and representatives of the inter-communal regional community and communes of Bajina Basts and Titovo Uzice." A cultural and arts program was presented during the luncheon. All this contributed to "a pleasant and cheerful atmosphere."

Tito Leaves Mount Tara

LD021044Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tara--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito left Mount Tara this morning. A large number of residents from Bajina Basta and other surrounding places waited since early morning at Kaludjerske Bare in front of the Omorika military holiday camp to give a send-off to Comrade Tito, who has been here for 4 days working and resting. President Tito said goodby to Generals Potocar, Gracanin and Stojsic and to representatives of Titovo Izice and Bajina Basta. As Tito left, Pioneers Gordana Arizanovic and Vladimir Bozanic presented Comrade Tito with a bouquet of fresh wild flowers. Nikola Ljubicic and Dobrivoje Vidic left with President Tito.

The passage by President Tito and his colleagues through Tara, Kremna, Mokra Gora and other places in Sargan was greeted by a large number of local residents. The column of cars was showered with flowers and in almost every hamlet and village the people met President Tito with dancing and music.

Visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina

LD021050Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Visegrad--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived this morning on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. This is his second visit to Visegrad, the first being on 9 August 1970.

On the festively decorated front yard of the Bikavac hotel in Visegrad, where the president's column of cars arrived at exactly 0930 today, President Tito was given a hearty welcome by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Republic Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, with the highest-ranking leaders of this republic. Also present at the welcome were Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Rato Dugonjic, member of the LCY Central Committee, and Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Ljubo Kodzo, president of the Visegard municipal assembly, Sahin Muhic, secretary of the League of Communists municipal committee, and Bogdan Stanisic, president of the Socialist Alliance municipal conference, greeted their dearest guest with a sincere welcome on behalf of his host town.

Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense, and Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, also arrived with President Tito in Visegard.

President Tito then continued his journey through Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Arrives in Tjentiste

LD021330Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tjentiste--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived in Tjentiste today.

The following also arrived with President Tito in Tjentiste: Raif Dizdarevic, Nikola Stojanovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Rato Dugonjic, Branko Mikulic, Todo Kurtovic, Niko Mihaljevic, Hamdija Pozderac, Milanko Renovica, Seid Maglajlija, Ante Budimir and others.

In front of the Stujeska villa, Pioneers Sanja Djordjevic and Nijaz Hodzic, pupils from the Ivan Goran Kovacic primary school in Foca, presented Comrade Tito with flowers.

President Tito was welcomed by Cedo Vukadin, president of the Foca municipal assembly, and representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of this town.

TANJUG VIEWS SPEECH ON RELATIONS BY BCP'S ZHIVKOV

LD302042Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["Banner headline" Yugoslav relations; title: Bulgaria's Lack of Readiness to Solve Problems: subtitle: In Connection With Todor Zhivkov's Speech"--TANJUG heading]

[Text] Belgrade--It has become a practice in neighboring Bulgaria to ignore facts of vital significance for Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. This was, regrettably, also done in the speech made in Blagoevgrad on 15 Jun 1978 by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. On this occasion Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations were considered and appraised separately and out of context by dealing with only some of the aspects of the problems which burden these relations, while at the same time the fundamental problem of relations between the two countries--the question of the position of the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria--was completely ignored or, in other words, was not even mentioned.

This speech again very sharply reflected the basic characteristic of the Bulgarian stand, which consists of the persistent denial of the existence of the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria with all the consequences which stem from this with regard to the Macedonian nationality in general, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the SFRY. This was regrettably yet another proof of the absence of any real readiness in Bulgaria to approach the solving of unsolved problems realistically and in a constructive manner. The expression of readiness to sign an agreement on the nonexistence of territorial claims "immediately" and in order to do so to arrive in Belgrade "immediately" and so forth is calculated, most likely, to create the impression that the Bulgarian attitude is constructive and that a new proposal is being made by the Bulgarian side. However, it remains an unambigious fundamental fact that, regrettably, there is no positive change in Bulgaria's attitudes to the main disputed question.

While not wishing to go more deeply into the moves and aims of speeches of this kind made in neighboring Bulgaria at the present juncture, we must point out that moves of this kind, primarily calculated to achieve a political propaganda effect, are unable today, just as they were unable in the past and will be unable in the future, to overcome the existing situation or lead to a real settlement of problems in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. On the contrary, they are more likely to make the settling of these problems more difficult. Only a lasting solution to the disputed question, based on respect for the existing realities, is genuinely in the interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Only this would open the prospect for the development of broad cooperation trust and good-neighborly relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Yugoslavia is developing relations and cooperation with all its neighbors, as with all other countries, on the basis of strict respect for the principles of equality, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference. The development of good-neighborly relations and of comprehensive cooperation on an equal footing with all neighboring countries is a permanent orientation of socialist nonalined Yugoslavia. This is an integral part of its struggle for security, peace and social progress in the world. By consistently adhering in practice to these principles, Yugoslavia has achieved numerous positive results and significant successes in its relations with neighboring countries.

In its relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia likewise proceeds from the same principles. Great attention is paid in Yugoslavia to relations with neighboring Bulgaria. Socialist Yugoslavia's starting positions and goals always have been and remain today in keeping with the interests of the peoples of both countries and of benefit to peace, security and international cooperation on an equal footing. The SFRY has never changed these goals and positions. This cannot, regrettably, be said about the Bulgarian side.

There is no need to assess in detail the past events in order to see the real situation. It is enough to point out the two sides' present attitudes to unsolved questions and note what each of them is doing to settle these questions.

It is well known that after the war Yugoslavia made the maximum effort to develop cooperation with the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria and that it resolutely supported the efforts by the Bulgarian Communist Party and Georgi Dimitrov, aimed at achieving a progressive socialist transformation and international affirmation of socialist Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian side also took steps at that time to make amends for the irreparable damage caused by the Bulgarian fascist rulers during World War II to the Yugoslav people, especially the Serbian and Macedonian peoples, and to establish friendly and close cooperation with the SFRY. To this end the Bulgarian Government in particular adopted a number of measures aimed at enabling the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria to express its national identity. For instance, schools were opened, newspapers were published and there was a theater, libraries and bookshops, all in the Macedonian language, all of which taken together made it possible for the Macedonian national minority in that country to genuinely exercise its most elementary national rights.

Such a development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations at that time made it possible to attain a high level of cooperation in all fields.

Later, however, by unilaterally abandoning this policy toward Yugoslavia, Bulgaria began to deny the existence of the Macedonian national minority, which began to manifest itself especially in the abolition of schools and other Macedonian language institutions set up immediately after the war in Pirin Macedonia. This is also evident in the current efforts to prevent the Macedonians in Pirin Macedonia from expressing their Macedonian national identity, in defiance of the well-known fact that in the first postwar population censuses in Bulgaria the Macedonians freely and in large numbers expressed their Macedonian national identity. This is also evident in statistical data quoted in official reports published by the central statistical office of the council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. For instance, during the 1956 population census 178,872 inhabitants of Pirin Macedonia, the present-day Blagoevgrad district, declared themselves to be Macedonian and the total number of Macedonians in all of Bulgaria amounted to 187,789.

An aspect of this policy is also the intensified activity pursued in the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the aim of completely denying the existence of the Macedonia nation, which represents the resurrection of the great-Bulgarian thesis about the alleged Bulgarian ethnic character of the population of all of Macedonia and part of Serbia and also implies territorial claims against Yugoslavia.

All this shows that there has been a negative change in Bulgaria's policy toward Yugoslavia.

In Bulgaria today, on the one hand Yugoslavia is being ostensibly offered good neighborly relations and cooperation, while on the other hand great-Bulgarian aspirations against parts of our country are being constantly nurtured, recently with increased intensity. The celebration of the anniversary of the treaty of San Stefano in Bulgaria is striking evidence of this. All this is being done as part of a systematic campaign and pressure on Yugoslavia, combined with simultaneous insinuations about our country's alleged interference in Bulgaria's internal affairs, about Yugoslavia's "territorial claims," "anti-Bulgarian policy", and so forth.

What, in fact, is all this about? What we have here is the Bulgarian side's obvious desire to place the blame and responsibility on Yugoslavia for Bulgaria's own deviation from the policy of closer relations, friendship and good-neighborly cooperation.

In the current world, which is characterized by the process of democratization of political relations and in which respect for national rights is increasingly become an inalienable part of fundamental human rights, Bulgaria's stubborn efforts to assimilate a nationality are in obvious [passage indistinct]

For many years now, the object of talks between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria has, understandably, been to overcome matters of dispute and especially the regularization of the question of the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria. The two sides have exchanged written proposals on the subject. In November 1975 Petur Mladenov minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, handed to Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary a draft joint declaration to be adopted at the highest Yugoslav-Bulgarian level. Yugoslavia, on its part, proposed three documents, the drafts of which were handed to the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Belgrade in January 1976.

As opposed to the Bulgarian proposal, which lacked proposals related to the fundamental problems, the Yugoslav side suggested that, apart from the joint declaration which would be adopted at a meeting at the highest level, the two governments make separate simultaneous statements, namely: 1. a joint declaration of nonexistence of territorial claims; and 2. a declaration on respecting the rights of the Bulgarian national minority in Yugoslavia, as well as of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, which each government would make before its own highest representative body.

The advantages of such a proposal from the Yugoslav side were that it contained concrete proposals for solving disputes including the question of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, in the context of a total platform for the comprehensive development of friendly relations between the two countries. They lead to a rapid and lasting solution of the problems and open the way to the full promotion of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. The 11th LCY Congress fully endorsed such a principled approach and the SFRY's policy toward the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

There is no doubt that the position of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria is today an open question in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. In actual fact, the question concerns the need to renew the rights previously established and enjoyed by the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in accordance with the universally accepted norms and regulations of the peace treaty with Bulgaria in 1947, the Bulgarian Constitution and legislature of that time, and on the basis of fully respecting the principles of every country's sovereign right to decide its own internal affairs. Moreover, the Yugoslav side proceeded from the conviction that the constant advancement of the rights of national minorities, particularly in the area of the use of their language, in education, culture and informative activities, is the only way they can affirm their linkage, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The declarations of the two governments before their highest representative bodies would, moreover, contain the principles, measures and guarantees on the basis of which each side could carry out the defense of the rights of national minorities.

It is well known that the SFRY never has had and does not now have territorial claims against the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This was clear even at the time of preparing the peace treaty with Bulgaria, and it is clear today. As may be seen from the documents published yesterday, Yugoslavia is ready once more, even in view of the proposed documents, to make a formal statement on respecting territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders. Unfortunately, this cannot be said for Bulgaria, which during the San Stefano anniversary was inundated with various statements on the "Bulgarian character" of the population "from Ohrid to the Danube."

The absence of a willingness by Bulgaria to agree to the regularization of the status of the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as the denial of the existence of the Macedonian nation as a whole cannot be interpreted by us as anything other than Bulgarian territorial claims on Yugoslavia. The time for Bulgaria to confront historical facts and realities arrived long ago.

It is evident that only by a statement of nonexistence of territorial claims and a total solution which insures the rights of the Macedonian national minority can relations develop and deepen on a lasting basis.

Yugoslavia carries out a principled national policy of full equality and prosperity of all nations and nationalities which live in it. Such a policy enjoys a good reputation in the world. It follows naturally from the essence of our socialist social system on the bases of self-management. In the SFRY all rights of the Bulgarian nationality are insured, and the Yugoslav Government is ready, as may be seen from the documents, to make a formal statement in the SFRY Assembly that it will, in accordance with the decrees of the SFRY Constitution, concern itself with and take all necessary steps to insure the fullest possible development of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia.

Our deepest wish is that nationalities in both countries, Bulgarian in the SFRY, and Macedonian in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, be a link of friendship and understanding between the peoples of two socialist countries and that their unhindered development contribute to the strengthening and promotion of friendly relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Yugoslavia will continue to commit itself in that direction.

The Bulgarian side has hitherto refused to accept the Yugoslav side's proposals, which lead to overcoming existing problems and difficulties. President Todor Zhivkov in his speech declared in favor of developing relations with Yugoslavia, but completely neglected the existence of controversial questions, including the question of the national rights of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria.

The Yugoslav side further considers that solutions should be sought in a dialog on an equal footing on the lines of promoting all bilateral relations, in those areas where mutual willingness exists as much as on questions where differences and disagreements exist. Experience confirms that progress in the solution of the question of national minorities is of vital significance for the development of full cooperation based on friendship, good neighborliness and mutual trust. In submitting the proposals which are developed in our documents, the Yugoslav side is making a very significant contribution to efforts to establish mutually acceptable bases for the further development of total relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. By their publication every reader is able to familiarize himself with the Yugoslav side's good will and constructive approach--efforts at solving open questions and at promoting cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

RADIO REJECTS BULGARIA'S 'OFFERS AND ACCUSATIONS'

AU012006Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU

[Bozidar Kicovic commentary]

[Text] Continuing the chronicle of our country's international activity, we publish here a commentary by Bozidar Kicovic on Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations:

There is nothing in what has happened in the last 10 days or so in the Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations that could surprise those who are familiar with the postwar development of these relations. This is nothing but yet another expression of something which has continued nearly for three decades now, that is, ever since the moment when the Bulgarian leadership abandoned Georgi Dimitrov's policy and the Leninist principles of solving the national question and, within this context, also the question of national minorities. The fact is that this is a question of the negation of the existence of an entire people, that is, the Macedonian people, and naturally also the existence of the part of it in Bulgaria.

Over 180,000 macedonians have been wiped away by a simple administrative stroke of pen and, as a result of numerous measures, they have been subjected to a harsh assimilation. Sofia has accompanied and continues to accompany all this with falsifications of the earlier and the most recent history and with lamentations about the so-called San Stefano greater Bulgaria which would include Macedonia and nearly half of Serbia.

But contrary to this, consistently following the principled leninist policy on the national question and constantly bearing in mind the interests of its own peoples and the people of Bulgaria as well as the interests of socialism, peace and friendship, socialist, self-managing, independent and nonalined Yugoslavia has done, continues to do and, it is certain, will further continue to do everything to solve also the question of the position of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria in this spirit. We say, the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria because the position of the Bulgarian national minority in Yugoslavia has been truly solved and everyone can convince himself of this on the spot.

Todor Zhivkov, head of the Bulgarian party and state, says that this is a complicated question. This is true only if this question is approached in the way the Bulgarian side approaches it, if it is detached from the existing realities and if it is approached from the positions which are contrary to Marxism-Leninism, the spirit of the times and the historical inevitability that national minorities should be bridges of cooperation and good neighborliness, which is written, among other things, also in the Helsinki documents. This question is complicated if it is approached in contradiction of the principles that should represent the model on which the relations between the neighboring countries building socialism should be founded and developed, regardless of the differences that exist and that always will exist.

Viewed in this light, which is the only correct light, the simultaneous offers and accusations coming from Bulgaria--Zhivkov's offer to conclude an agreement on the non-existence of territorial claims and Stanishev's fabrications that Yugoslavia is interfering in Bulgaria's internal affairs--speak sufficiently on their own and need no comment. [word indistinct] as far as borders are concerned, this has been solved. Yugoslavia has never raised this question and thus it has no reason to make any agreements on this.

Therefore, it is completely natural that the Yugoslav side has published the documents that set out the proposals for overcoming disputes and difficulties in the relations between two socialist neighboring countries. There is nothing either to be added to or taken away from these proposals. They are unambiguous, clearly grounded and above all constructive. For this reason, to prevent speculations or possible errors, it is good and useful--after all, this is also the purpose of Yugoslavia's behavior--that these documents have been placed before Yugoslavia's own and the international public. There is no doubt that this public is sufficiently mature to assess where anyone stands, to what anyone aspires, who is constructive and who aspires to a correct solution of the main disputed question between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and who stands in the way of such a solution. In conclusion, let us also add that mutual trust is not built on words and documents but rather by practical deeds, that is, precisely in the way in which the socialist, self-managing, independent and nonalined Yugoslavia is acting, in the way in which it alone can act.

TANJUG SCORES BULGARIAN REPORTS ON LCY CONGRESS

AU301213Y Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1225 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

["Who Is Disturbed by Openness?"--TANJUG heading]

[Text] Belgrade--Judging by what and how much has been written about the 11th LCY Congress, this congress has been an event of foremost importance not only for Yugoslavia but also on an international scale. Some have called it "the central event in the world." The highest appraisals of the congress and of its breadth and openness as well as its importance at this time of grave and complex international events have been heard from all parts of the world: From Lima, Mexico, Tokyo, Peking, Algiers, Luanda, Brussels, Madrid, Budapest and Warsaw, TANJUG editor Sime Vuckovic states.

The most widely differing political tastes have been blended into idential political appraisals, including among others also the appraisal that the congress has contributed to the consolidation of peace and cooperation among peoples.

But the exception in this connection are the Bulgarian colleagues, an exception which apparently cannot be avoided. The Bulgarian BTA agency prepared an extensive review which was immediately broadcast by Sofia radio and then published a day later by the Sofia press and which begins as follows: "During the days of the 11th LCY Congress, which ended yesterday, foreign correspondents were informed on the course of its work primarily by the Yugoslav mass information media and at the press conferences especially prepared by the organizers."

Then no further than in the second proposition--and, as is obvious, the first proposition was needed precisely for the sake of this second one--it is said that there was "great bewilderment" among foreign correspondents as a result of "tendentious appraisals and ungrounded accusations" with regard to the policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. All in all, the writers of the review arrived with fantastic speed from their writing about the work conditions for correspondents to the conclusion in which it is said that Yugoslavia has "territorial claims against Bulgaria."

However, foreign correspondents themselves--amd there were about 250 of them--reported from the congress: "Foreign correspondents have been given the opportunity to follow not only the work of the formal plenary sessions but also the work of the congress commissions. This is one of the Yugoslav phenomena distinguishing the LCY from other communist parties in power.

The journalists extensively availed themselves of this opportunity provided for them: they attended the sessions of the commissions at which the delegates discussed in all details and freely all Yugoslav and international topics, including those usually called "unpleasant" or "sensitive." Foreign correspondents reported on this. They also had other opportunities to obtain the necessary information and clear up on the spot their "bewilderment" and by their own experience convince themselves about what is taking place without relying on the official information, that is, in other words, on the reports by the mass information media or the statements at "special press conferences."

The BTA apparently does not even mention these and other professional advantages because of its pure and sincere disbelief even in that which could be seen and heard directly.

For this reason we should not be too severe toward the Bulgarian official agency: It simply does not believe in the miracle that the door of the congress could be wide open to foreign journalists and that they could be allowed to enter any room.

Foreign correspondents were able to obtain information, among other things, also from "the Yugoslav mass information media." Not being certain whether the Bulgarian colleagues are praising us or not, we allow ourselves to take this as a compliment since this means that the representatives of "the seventh force," so whimsical and spoiled, who had arrived to the 11th LCY Congress from all parts of the world, did find something to read in our newspapers, did find something from which they were able to obtain their information; on the other hand, foreign correspondents understood and valued this and noted in this connection that, as far as some others are concerned, it is usually otherwise.

NEW AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PRC'S HUANG HUA

LD011644Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Peking--Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, today received Mirko Ostojic, newly appointed ambassador of the SFRY, who handed him copies of his letters of accreditation.

In a long and friendly conversation, Minister Huang Hua and Ambassador Mirko Ostojic exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations and some topical international questions.

Stating that the development of Chinese-Yugoslav relations has been successful, Minister Huang Hua stressed that the results of the recent LCY congress have been widely published in China and have met with a very positive international response. In today's complicated international situation, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs stressed, the world follows Yugoslavia's positions and President Tito's words with great attention.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Djuranovic Receives GDR's Flegel

LD261830Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. In the course of the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the high level of development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. Particular emphasis was laid on the beneficial nature of the development of economic cooperation on a long-term basis in the spheres of production cooperation and joint investments and also increasing goods exchange, in which sphere good results have hitherto been attained.

Deputy Chairman Flegel conveyed to the president of the Federal Executive Council the friendly greetings of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, for which the president of the Federal Executive Council expressed his thanks and returned the greetings.

Also taking part in the talks were Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs; Nikolay Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser of the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Dr Gerhard Hahn, GDR ambassador in the SFRY.

Djuranovic Marks Civil Defense Day

ID301924Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade: Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today presented civil defense medallions, to mark civil defense day, 20 June, to organizations, organs and individuals for the overall success and results achieved in the hitherto development and construction of civil defense. On this occasion Djuranovic stressed that it gave him great satisfaction to underline that on the basis of the unanimous agreement of all the organizations and members of civil defense the first gold civil defense medallion was awarded to Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and marshal of Yugoslavia, as the initiator and creator of our conception of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

At the ceremony in the Federal Executive Council medallions were presented to the assembly of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia, the Fire Brigade Federation of Yugoslavia, the center for civil defense of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the journal ODBRANA I ZASTITA, Milan Acic, Dobroslav Culafic, Ivan Dolnicar, Joze Jakic, Dane Knezevic, Nikola Ljubicic, Srdanij Mitrovic, Dzavid Nimani, Bogdan Pecotic, Svetislav Petrovic, Blagoe Popov, Milenko Renovica, Vidoe Smilevski, Stefa Spiljak, Zora Tomic, Mile Trkulja and Mrko Vranic.

Presenting the medallion, Djuranovic stressed that as an inseparable part of our unified system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, civil defense has an important role in the strengthening and construction of the overall defense system of our socialist self-management society. Having underlined that one out of five Yugoslavs took part in civil defense, the president of the Federal Executive Council said that civil defense is increasingly becoming the affair and concern of all of society. Having underlined the civil defense medallions were awareded in keeping with the proposals of the republican and provincial headquarters of the civil defense, Veselin Djuranovic congratulated those awarded. Bogdan Pecotic, president of the Council for Civil Defense, thanked Djuranovic for the recognition on behalf of those awarded.

Dolanc Receives Japanese Delegation

LD291938Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--A Japanese Communist Party delegation headed by chairman of the standing presidium Kenji Miyamoto and a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) headed by LCY Presidency Secretary Stane Dolanc held their first working meeting today.

In an exhaustive talk which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the two delegations informed each other on the domestic activity of their parties. Also discussed was the situation and relations in the present-day workers', communist and progressive movement in the world.

The two delegations will continue their talks.

Vrhovec Addresses Zagreb Gathering

LD292248Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1813 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today spoke in Zagreb to representatives of the Croat Assembly on current international trends and the SFRY's significant activity on the international scene. He spoke of the recent meeting of the coordinating bureau of the nonalined countries in Havana, the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament and other international events. Vrhovec assessed the present international situation as being full of dangers to world peace and international cooperation, and pointed to the need for increased activity by nonalined, independent and other progressive countries and movements.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed the significant attention in the world accorded to the activities of nonalined countries in particular, of socialist, nonalined Yugoslavia and of President Tito. The nonalined countries' significant affirmation is expressed by, among other things, the fact that all three leading big powers in a relatively short time have paid tribute to the nonalined movement as an irreplaceable factor of stability and progress in the world. The aims and activities of the nonalined countries, according to Vrhovec, make a constructive contribution to the struggle of peoples, states and movements for political and economic independence, for relations on a more equal footing in the world and for cooperation in the solution of basic problems of mankind today.

Hodza Receives Liberian President

LD292030Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1835 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--Liberian President William R. Tolbert met with Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Fadil Hodza and other ranking Yugoslav officials during a one-hour stopover at Belgrade airport today, on his way to Liberia following an official visit to China. Discussed on this occasion was non-aligned activity and relations between Yugoslavia and Liberia.

Also noted on this occasion was the need for intensifying non-aligned cooperation and activity, especially in preparing for the coming non-aligned ministerial conference, scheduled to be held in Belgrade late next month.

Attempts to artificially divide the non-aligned into "progressive" and "conservative" countries are actually aimed at breaking up non-aligned unity, it was also noted. Problems weighing on relations between the non-aligned must be resolved through the joint implementation of the tasks accepted in Colombo, the Liberian president said.

Note was made of the successful development of bilateral relations, especially in the economic field, with emphasis placed on their further promotion. Yugoslav shipyards are currently building a number of vessels for Liberia, while numerous Yugoslav enterprises are successfully carrying out various projects in Liberia, especially in the wood processing industry.

Both sides also noted the importance of these talks in view of the coming non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade.

Hodza Receives Ecuadorean Envoy

LD292106Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 29, (TANJUG)--Fadil Hodza, Yugoslav Presidency vice-president, today received Teodoro Bustamante Munoz, the newly-appointed ambassador of Ecuador to Yugoslavia, who presented his credentials.

Cooperation between Ecuador and Yugoslavia, Ambassador Munoz said, has been successful and is based on the principles of equality and mutual respect. This cooperation has been especially useful at the United Nations, in the non-aligned movement, and the "Group of 77", he added.

Fadil Hodza noted the identical desire of Yugoslavia and Ecuador to work for promoting their political and economic relations. Efforts in this direction have yielded good results, he said, although possibilities have not been sufficiently exploited. He underlined the two countries' identity of views on the necessity to establish a new world economic order.

Culafic Receives French Ambassador

LD282000Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1828 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)--Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, has received France's ambassador to Yugoslavia, Jacques Martin, at the ambassador's request.

In the ensuing talk, they pointed out that relations between Yugoslavia and France develop successfully and that there exist shared interest in and great possibilities for the further development of bilateral cooperation, above all in the area of economic relations and in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. As part of this, they discussed the need for bilateral efforts to increase Yugoslav exports and, consequently, create conditions to tackling the problem of Yugoslavia's rising deficit in trade with France.

They particularly discussed cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community [EEC] and negotiations underway in connection with a new Yugoslavia-EEC agreement.

[Few words indistinct] of cooperation between the Parliament of France and the Assembly of Yugoslavia was also considered.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH GRENADA

LD011000Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 1 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Grenada have established diplomatic relations. The joint statement was signed yesterday in New York by the two countries permanent representatives in the United Nations.

In the joint statement, the two sides expressed the wish to develop friendly relations in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Yugoslavia and Grenada establish diplomatic relations at the level of ambassadors.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO UN RETURNS--United Nations--Ambassador Jaksa Petric, SFRY permanent representative at the United Nations, today paid a farewell visit to Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general. On this occasion Waldheim presented Petric with a UN medal with his signature, as a token of recognition of Petric's exceptional activity and cooperation at the United Nations. Jaksa Petric has represented Yugoslavia for 4 years at the United Nations. He has been elected member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD]

KOSOVO FEDERATION COUNCIL--Pristina--The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which held a meeting today under the chairmanship of Dzavid Nimani, decided to nominate Milan Krtolica, outstanding sociopolitical worker and present president of the Kosovo Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War, as a member of the council of the federation from the Province of Kosovo. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD]

LJUBLJANA RECTOR--Ljubljana--Dr Slavko Hodzar, professor at the faculty of electro-engineering, has today taken over as the new rector of Ljubljana University. The present rector, Prof Dr Ervin Pralog, has retired 1 year early for health reasons. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2033 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD]

PRESIDENT OF AGRICULTURAL BANK--Belgrade--Djordje Strizak has been elected as the new president of the United Agricultural Bank. The United Agricultural Bank has been set up as a result of the transformation of the former Yugoslav Agricultural Bank. Its basic banks are in Belgrade, Skopje and Novi Sad, while preparations are under way to set up basic agricultural banks also in Sarajevo and Osijek. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ECUADOR--Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--The delegations of Yugoslavia and Ecuador, on the level of ranking government officials and economic experts, began economic talks here this evening. The Ecuadorean delegation arrived in Yugoslavia earlier today. During its visit, the delegation will visit a number of Yugoslav enterprises and meet with Yugoslav economic representatives. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1903 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD]

SERBIAN-BAVARIAN TALKS--Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)--Serbian Republican Executive Council President Ivan Stambolic and Bavarian Land Minister-President Alfons Goppel wound up their talks here today. The talks underlined the need for intensified Serbian-Bavarian contacts. Special emphasis was laid on promoted friendly relations and economic ties, an improved position of Yugoslav nationals temporarily employed in Bavaria, and growing cooperation in transport, tourism, science, culture, education, and information. The two presidents said that joint efforts are needed to achieve a more balanced trade between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany through a considerable increase in Yugoslav exports. Determined action on the part of European democratic forces on fighting all kinds of terrorism, as well as further cooperation in this respect, was said to be indispensable. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD]

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